

Missouri State Penitentiary
may have its first
execution in 23 years

— Page 5A



300 reside in
village outside
of Joplin

— Page 8A

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THE CHART

VOL. 48, NO. 20

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE, JOPLIN, MO. 64801-1595

MARCH 31, 1988

Amended bill would make Southern a university

By Mark Ernstmann
Editor-in-Chief

Graduate programs and a name change may await the College if an amended bill receives approval from the state legislature.

The original bill, sponsored by Rep. Winnie Weber (D-House Springs), only proposed dropping the Southwest from Southwest Missouri State University in Springfield. Now, however, due to an amendment proposed by Rep. Mark Youngdahl (D-St. Joseph), several other institutions in Missouri also may see some changes.

One of those changes would make Mis-

souri Southern and its sister institution—Missouri Western in St. Joseph—universities. The bill also would allow the two institutions to offer graduate programs, hinging upon approval by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education.

According to College President Julio Leon, an opportunity such as this "doesn't come along very often."

"If it comes to pass, it will be a great thing," he said. "This is just part of the political process. Politically, it just so happens this may be possible."

Youngdahl, whose district includes Missouri Western, said the amendment arose because certain other bills before the legislature were non-beneficial to his

institution.

"Our feeling was that the Springfield bill was not in our interest," he said. "Then we became aware of Brown's bill and felt that if they're going to do it, we should get on the same train."

State Rep. Everett Brown (D-Maryville) sponsored a bill that would create a Missouri State University system with one super governing board. Each of the five regional universities in the state would become MSU with the distinction "at (fill in the city)" attached.

According to Leon, if the College does gain the status of a university, academically there will be three major benefits. The first benefit relates to the region

as a whole," he said. "Having a university in its midst rather than a college is a tremendous plus. The reality is, in peoples' minds a university is better than a college, but times that is not true."

Another benefit cited by Leon would be the College's ability to eventually offer graduate degrees. He said if Southern has that authority, it would be of greater service to the people in the region.

Leon also said the proposed changes would "enhance our prestige."

"It would make everyone feel better about the institution," he said. "It would enhance our ability to attract students."

Even though the amendments have been added, the bill still has not come

before the House. Weber, the original sponsor, has placed it "on the shelf."

"Right now, the bill is on the informal calendar, or 'on the shelf,'" said Youngdahl. "It may go back on the floor, but I don't think it's likely."

He said the bill could be legally taken up, but that would be up to Weber. She may choose what happens to the bill now.

Youngdahl said it was possible a committee may work with the bill during the off-session period, but he was not certain at the time.

"One thing I've learned up here is to never say it's dead," he said. "But at this time, it's unlikely."

Conboy asks for return to classroom

Leon says College is losing 'excellent administrator'

By Brenda Kilby
Arts Editor

Head of the social science department since 1982, Dr. Judith Conboy has submitted her resignation in order to "get back into the classroom."

College President Julio Leon said he understood Conboy's reasons for giving up the position, but was sorry to see her step down.

"We would rather she stay a department head," he said. "She has been excellent, but Dr. Conboy wants to go back to teaching full time."

Conboy, who said she made the decision to resign with mixed emotions, denied that pressures within the department or from the administration were a factor in her decision.

"I love the department," she said, "but that does not mean that I think I am the only one who can be department head, either."

Conboy, professor of sociology, said her decision has nothing to do with a 1983 automobile accident that left her partially paralyzed and in a wheelchair.

"My life changed drastically five years ago," she said. "I'm just in a wheelchair, though. Otherwise I am healthy."

Conboy said the only way the accident has affected her career is in the priorities she has set for herself. Before her accident, she was ambitious as an administrator and planned to move up as rapidly as possible, either at Southern or another institution.

"Now I believe my interests have necessarily changed," said Conboy. "I would like to be more involved with students as a faculty member instead of as a head."

Conboy said she misses research, writing, and studying in her field. She also looks forward to being more prepared for teaching, although the expansion from six hours of classes to 12 may be a challenge.

"I'm a little nervous," she said. "It's extremely difficult to teach 12 hours. It's hard work, and I haven't done this for six years."

Leon said a replacement would be sought, with a decision coming in the near future. He declined to say whether the job would be given to a current faculty member or if a search for an outside person would ensue. Conboy said the social science department would be involved in the selection process, and that she believes the vacancy will be "filled from within."

According to Conboy, the heart of an institution is the department level of administration.

"If things aren't happening in the department, the institution is dead," she said. "This department is in good shape. I'm exceptionally proud of what is going on here and the things we're doing."

Leon said Conboy's expertise as an administrator will be missed by the College.

"We are losing an excellent administrator," he said. "But we are gaining an excellent teacher."

The Chart also has learned that Jon Fowler, head of the art department, will resign his administrative post in order to pursue full-time teaching. Fowler would not comment.



Governor visits campus



Gov. John Ashcroft, with his wife, Janet, visited Missouri Southern last week to announce that he will run for re-election. Ashcroft's local supporters turned out for the rally in front of Reynolds Hall, as well as a demonstrator. (Chart photos by Sean Vanslyke)

Final exam schedule may change

By Chris A. Clark
Editorial Page Editor

Students should see a new final examination schedule within a week, according to Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs.

Belk said the new calendar will allow students to take their final examinations on the same day and hour their classes met during the semester. This would be made possible with the elimination of "dead day," the day between the end of the regular semester and the start of final examinations.

The College's Board of Regents are expected to approve a new, five-day final examination schedule at today's meeting.

However, at last night's meeting, members of the Student Senate objected to the proposal, saying the students were given no say in devising the schedule. Doug Carahan, Senate adviser, said the schedule was designed for the benefit of faculty.

The senators said most students would not appreciate losing "dead day." The Senate last night was in the process of drafting a letter of objection.

"With the old three-day finals schedule, it was found that students did not have enough time to properly prepare and study for their examinations," Belk said. "As the College grew, we expanded in four days, and now that's become a problem."

Belk said the addition of "dead day" helped, but it still did not meet the satisfaction of students or faculty.

"It still did not solve the problems for us," he said. "We were getting complaints from students about not having enough time, and also the faculty was concerned that they were not being given enough time to administer the tests and have them graded in time."

"At the urging of some faculty and administration, we started to look at the possibility of going to a five-day system." He believes the new schedule will be more convenient for the students.

"Students have often tried to plan their schedules around their work, family, outside activities," Belk said. "With a five-day schedule, it allows for more convenience for the student by allowing them to take the exam on the same hour and same day as their regular class."

"I really think the students will like it. I think it will help them out a lot."

By Lee Hurn
Staff Writer

Despite current efforts to reverse the trend, it appears that Missouri Southern employees will see a substantial increase in health insurance premiums next fall.

"They're still projecting a 45 percent increase," said Dr. John Tiede, vice president for business affairs.

"If we were to have the same health program we have now, our rates would be up at least 40 percent, maybe 45 percent," said Doug Coen, personnel director.

Southern currently pays \$70.15 each month per employee for health insurance. Employees whose families are insured pay \$124.17 per month.

According to Coen, the consortium of Missouri colleges and universities to which Southern belongs reported that, as of last

November, claim payments exceeded premiums by an average of 29.2 percent. Individually, Lincoln University had the highest deficit, with claims exceeding premiums by 92.9 percent, followed by Northeast Missouri State University with a deficit of 58.9 percent. Southern was third, with claims exceeding premiums by 41.4 percent.

Tiede believes the combination of rising health care costs and larger claims is in blame for Southern's deficit.

"This has been a bad year in terms of claims," he said. "The whole consortium is over the premiums paid."

"We've had a number of large claims and a large number of overall claims," said Coen. "They have improved over the last two months, but we still have had a very big year in claims in terms of number and size."

There may be some changes made in

Southern's health insurance program in an effort to control the increase in premiums, according to Coen.

"We will be firming up on those changes in the health insurance program by April 15," he said. "Everyone on campus is going to be notified at that time."

"The rates we have now and the program we have now will continue through August in any event," he added.

In another effort to control the increase, Tiede formed a committee in January to study ways to develop a wellness program for Southern employees. He says the committee hopes to have a program developed and implemented by July 1.

"Hopefully, we can do some things that will keep rates from going up 45 percent," he said.

College may see 45% increase in health rates

College gets final report

North Central approves team's recommendation

Acting upon the recommendation presented by its evaluation team, the North Central Association has officially re-accredited Missouri Southern for another 10 years.

"We just got the word. It is now official," said College President Julio Leon. "Our next visitation will not be until 1997-98."

The final recommendation by the team was to re-accredit the College for another 10 years. And the Association did just that.

Led by Dr. Jerry Gallentine, president of Peru (Neb.) State University, the five-

member team spent three days at the College in November attempting to verify Southern's self-study. Prior to the visit, each member of the team received a copy of the self-study to become better acquainted with Southern and its programs.

In its final report, the team cited 30 "strengths" and 10 "weaknesses" of the College. Southern was asked to submit a written report to the Association by Jan. 1, 1991, addressing progress made in the reported "weaknesses."

According to Leon, the final report was recently received by the College. He said copies will be distributed to the faculty.



Southern trio

A trio of Gloria Jardon (at the piano), Bill Elliott, and Linda Kay Hailey performed Sunday at the open house in the Billingsly Student Center. (Chart photo by Sean Vanslyke)

Reunion will be tonight

Program is celebrating its 20th year at Southern

Graduates of Missouri Southern's nursing program will hold a reunion from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. today at the Joplin Holiday Inn.

"This is in conjunction with the College's 50th anniversary celebration," said Dr. Betty Ipock, head of the nursing program.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of Southern's associate degree in nursing program. The College has added a bachelor of science degree to the nursing completion program, established in 1984.

Ipock expects approximately 150 nurses to attend.

"Graduates from previous years will be there," she said. "We've also invited nurses and their friends from the community and area hospitals."

Billie Legg, Southern's second director of its nursing program, now retired and living in Grove, Okla., also plans to attend the reunion.

Leah Curtin, editor of *Nursing Management*, will be the guest speaker. She is scheduled to speak at 8 p.m.

"She's one of the best informed nursing

leaders in the United States," said Ipock. "Nursing Management is one of the most highly-respected nursing journals in the nation."

According to Ipock, there is a severe shortage of nurses nationwide.

"The nursing profession is in a state of change," she said, "so we invited her here to speak on the status of the profession, now and in the future."

"We expect her to give us pointers on the shortage."

Ipock cites a population shift in young people and more career choices for women as reasons for the nursing shortage.

"Southern's school of nursing has such a strong reputation that they're not hurting," she said.

The reunion will begin with a visiting hour at 6 p.m., the banquet at 7 p.m., and will end with Curtin's speech at 8 p.m.

Ipock stressed that reservations will not be accepted at the door.

"We expect media coverage because of the shortage of nurses," said Ipock. "Anytime a bunch of nurses get together, something's bound to happen."

'The Chart' receives recognition

For the fourth consecutive semester, *The Chart* has been named a Five-Star All-American newspaper by the Associated Collegiate Press.

Marks of distinction, or "stars," were awarded in *The Chart* for coverage and content; writing and editing; opinion content; design; and photography, art, and graphics. Issues published during the fall semester were evaluated.

"In general, *The Chart* ranks as possibly the most informative, well-rounded, pace-setting newspaper at a college or university," wrote the judge who evaluated the newspaper. "This tells a story about a staff and university committed to excellence and public service in journalism. Much more than those qualities anyone would be hard-pressed to expect from student journalists."

By Kevin Keller
Staff Writer

Much national attention and concern has recently been focused on the increasing rate of students defaulting on loans.

According to Jim Gilbert, director of financial aid at Missouri Southern, an increase is to be expected.

"As more students become ineligible for grants, more have eligibility for student loans," he said. "It's an open-door system that anyone can apply for."

When the government talks about current default rates, the percent can be influenced by anyone defaulting on a student loan since the program was implemented in 1964. Students have six months after they last attend school before loan payments begin. Payments received a day later than scheduled are considered and figured as a default.

"Study has shown that close attention has been paid by Congress and the press," said the American Council on Education concerning loan defaults. "Its use of cumulative default rates does not show recent improvements by many colleges, and

there are technical problems in the data base which overstate the rates in some states. By any measure, however, default rates demand our earnest attention."

"They're throwing the blame on colleges, when the individuals are at fault," said Gilbert. "Those abusing the systems, they crack down on them by cracking down on everyone."

Southern is currently listed as having a 14.1 percent student default rate. Of the current enrollment, 3,500 are eligible for student loans, which about 18 percent receive. While 1,776 students have paid their loans, 318 have some type of default recorded.

Other area school default rates include Emporia State, 19.3; Crowder College, 28; Washburn University, 31.2; and Pittsburg State University, 33.9. Of the 8,300 national institutions which have the loan programs, it is not necessarily the state schools in concern.

"Proprietary schools, which are operated for profit, are raising rates," said Gilbert.

Schools along the line of cosmetology, business, and Jesuit average the highest default rates, including eight California

schools with a 100 percent default rate. Draughon Business College of Joplin is currently rated at a 68 percent default rate.

"In our particular case at Southern, we can do several things the federal system has suggested," said Gilbert. "Being selective in admissions and upgrading our program so retention rates are higher are some ways."

Students applying for loans now need a 15 on their ACT, although a 10-15 score will be considered provisionally.

"We attempt to identify potential defaulters," said Gilbert. "The default rate is from the quality of individuals."

Counseling programs for pre-loan and exiting College procedures also have become required for participants in hopes that it will educate the student on the loan program and keep the default rate below the federal 20 percent set. This will allow the schools to remain in good standing.

"Area bankers have said there are higher default rates on car payments," said Gilbert. "But they will process student loans because they say it's a good investment."

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LECTURE: Thursday, April 14, 1:00 p.m., MA-107

TEST: Thursday, April 21, 1:00 p.m., MA-107

All out-of-state students who plan to graduate in May 1988 or July 1988, who have not taken U.S. Govt. or State & Local Govt. in a Missouri College should see Dr. Malzahn, Room H-318 on or before April 12 to sign up to take the test.

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THE LAST EMPEROR (PG-13)

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Senate reviews proposal

Members question general education changes

By Mark R. Mulik
Managing Editor

At a special-session meeting of the Faculty Senate Monday, discussion revolved around proposed general education requirement changes.

"The general education committee has been working on this for two years," said College President Julio Leon. "This package is not personally what I want. But I think, for this institution, it is ideal."

Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs, presented five aspects of the changes proposed by the committee. The five areas of the proposed changes include: 1, basic requirements; 2, humanities and fine arts; 3, natural and behavioral sciences; 4, American cultural studies; and 5, international cultural studies.

Dr. Art Saltzman, associate professor of English and faculty senator, asked, "Why is it that humanities and fine arts are only given nine hours (of general education requirements), while the other areas have 12 or more?"

Saltzman also argued that general education requirements should be able to be satisfied by taking a "higher-level course" instead of a "lower-level" course in a certain area. He used the example of taking an upper-division course in Shakespeare instead of a lower-division literature course to satisfy the general education requirement for literature.

"Our first question in area II dealt with the 'appreciation' courses," said Belk.

He said the committee discussed the possibility of having one general fine arts course four to five hours in length, but decided against it.

Belk said "the one major change" with this area was that Art Composition was dropped as a general education course, making that course not comparable to Art Appreciation.

The proposal would have one of the three appreciation courses (Art, Music, and Theatre Appreciation) required for general education.

Discussion of area 3 (natural and behavioral sciences) in this area dealt with the taking of upper-division courses to satisfy general education requirements, as was discussed with literature.

"In terms of an English major taking chem (chemistry)," said Dr. Vernon Balamonte, department head of physical science and faculty senator, "they would only get half the story they would get by taking physical science."

The "major" change in area 4 (American cultural studies) would be that two courses in American history would be required.

"We were teaching our students just half of American history," said Belk.

With area II (international cultural studies), Belk said the committee "really looked at foreign language."

Said Belk, "We, as a committee, thought it would be good to have a three-hour course in foreign language. Many felt it would not be good."

"It (an accelerated course) would be nice," said Dr. Vernon Peterson, associate professor of communications and faculty senator. "But it just doesn't work that well in a classroom."

Belk suggested it would be good to have a general education oversight committee that was permanent, rather than having it as a temporary subcommittee in the academic policies committee. He said this committee "would be another stepping stone" in the discussing of possible new requirements that might be proposed at any time.

The Senate, after discussing the changes for two hours, opted to take up discussion where it left off at its next meeting Monday.



And the answer is... (Top) Students take part in a game 'Win, Lose, or Draw' in the lounge of the Billingsly Student Center. (Above) Junior Jackie Johnson anticipates an answer in her puzzle.

Education test to be given

Beginning Sept. 1, college students seeking admission into a teacher education program in Missouri will first have to pass a general education test.

The test, called College BASE, is a requirement of House Bill 463 of Missouri's 1985 Excellence in Education Act. It is a five-part test that assesses the student's skills in English, mathematics, science, and social studies, and includes a holistically-evaluated writing sample.

According to Ed Wuch, associate professor of education, College BASE will be administered at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 23 at Missouri Southern in as many freshmen and sophomore education majors as can be contacted. Students taking the test April 23 must register by Monday in Room 224 of Taylor Hall. The test takes four hours to complete and is administered free of charge.

"We already have 57 people who have signed up to take the test on April 23," Wuch said, "and we would like to encourage as many sophomores and juniors who are not in Structures of Teaching to make application to take the test on April 23."

"People who take the test now—if they score high enough—won't have to take it again," he said. "If their score is not high enough, the test will be given periodically on our campus."

College BASE will be administered at Southern at least one time per semester beginning in September. Students also may take the test at the University of Missouri-Columbia, where it will be offered five times during the calendar year.

Anderson quits position to pursue job at Indianapolis

Planning to work in the central administration offices at Ivy Tech College in Indianapolis, Mary Anderson is leaving today as Missouri Southern's news bureau manager.

Anderson, who began working at the College in June 1981, has been the news bureau manager since its incorporation in 1984. Her primary duties were to write and distribute news releases and public service announcements to area media.

Anderson described her position at

Southern as a "peak and valley" job.

"There are two peak activity times," she said. "Fall is very busy, with Homecoming and everything. From now until graduation, everything is bustling."

Anderson would not disclose the reasons for her resignation.

"My reasons for leaving are really personal," she said.

On April 18, Anderson will begin her duties at Ivy Tech, a vocational junior college.

"I'll be working in information services," she said. "It's a very similar job to what I have now."

Anderson will be near her brother, who lives in Indianapolis and is head of the English department at Marion College.

Anderson said she has seen many changes in Southern's public information office.

"When I first started, it was just me and Mrs. (Gwen) Hunt (director of public information)," she said. "But four years

ago, the staff expanded. We hired a sports information director, a new secretary, a photo journalist, a bureau manager, and a publications coordinator."

Anderson said she has enjoyed working at Southern.

"I've made a lot of good friends on campus," she said. "They're helpful and pleasant to work with."

Hunt is currently reviewing applications for Anderson's position. She hopes to name a replacement in April.

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6:00 PM	The Silent Strangers	2:00 PM	Center King	2:00 PM	20th Anniversary Special: The Complete
7:00 PM	Realville Now (Live)	3:00 PM	Cheryl Chase the Winner James Earl	3:00 PM	3:00 PM
8:00 PM	Realville	4:00 PM	What Every Body Knows	4:00 PM	4:00 PM
9:00 PM	HBO World Stage: Tina Turner—Live From Rio	5:00 PM	World of Audition	5:00 PM	5:00 PM
10:00 PM	HBO World Stage: Ricki Lake From Rio	6:00 PM	National Cable Month Community Presentation: Learning Community	6:00 PM	6:00 PM
11:00 PM	NBC Special: The Rocket Ship	7:00 PM	The Rocket Ship	7:00 PM	7:00 PM
12:00 AM	Countdown	8:00 PM	Countdown	8:00 PM	8:00 PM
1:00 AM	Countdown	9:00 PM	Countdown	9:00 PM	9:00 PM
2:00 AM	Countdown	10:00 PM	Countdown	10:00 PM	10:00 PM
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11:00 PM	Countdown	7:00 PM	Countdown	7:00 PM	7:00 PM
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OUR EDITORIALS

Editorials on this page express opinions of The Chart staff. Observations elsewhere on the page represent independent viewpoints of columnists, cartoonists, and readers.

Good Friday: not a holiday?

In another attempt to set itself apart from other colleges, Missouri Southern is requiring students to attend classes tomorrow—Good Friday.

For as long as most students can remember, it always has been a given that Good Friday is a holiday for persons of various religions to mourn the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Southern historically has chosen to skip this holiday for unknown reasons. Yet other colleges, including Southwest Missouri State University, recognize Good Friday as an academic holiday.

There are two possible reasons. Maybe the College figured the Easter holidays came too close after spring break for it to call off school for Good Friday. Because breaks are bunched together, that does not call for their cancellation. This is especially true when it comes to a major religious holiday like Good Friday.

A second reason why Southern may be making students attend classes on Good Friday could be due to the length of the semester. The College's thinking may be that the semester can be shortened in May by forcing students to attend school on a day normally perceived to be a holiday. There are probably many students who value religious faith more than days off during the summer.

Simply, there is no excuse for the College to be ignorant of such an significant religious holiday.

State should not earmark funds

The proposition of earmarking lottery revenues for education has been brought before the legislature, and fortunately it has met opposition.

Since Gov. John Ashcroft began advocating the earmarking of lottery funds, school levies and bond issues have been defeated at an "alarming rate." If the people see the Governor has backed the earmarking of all lottery revenues for education, why will they pass a tax hike that will cost them more? This is where earmarking may mislead the public.

The lottery has generated almost \$125 million in revenues since it gained approval by Missouri voters in 1984. However, it costs the state of Missouri approximately \$2 billion to run the elementary education system alone.

Earmarking could prove to be a disservice to the people of Missouri by misleading them and possibly leaving them stranded in a time of need.



Situation has turned into crazy mess

By Mark Ernstmann
Editor-in-Chief

I know it's really close to beating a dead horse, or "Bear" if you will, but this name-change business concerning SMSU and every other institution in the state is crazy. Every time I turn around or pick up the newspaper, a bill is either being considered or amended to change the names of Missouri's colleges and universities.

From the beginning of this endeavor by SMSU to drop the Southwest from its name, it has been doomed. It never got off the ground the first time because Dr. Marshall Gordon, the SMSU president, tried to do some horse trading with Missouri Southern. In 1986 he offered to give us his fruit farm and West Plains campus in support of the name change. When this was exposed by the media, all kinds of problems began. It looks as if some are still in existence.

Well, as the old adage goes, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

And that is exactly what is happening. Let's just run through some options that have been presented before the Missouri General Assembly, all in existence because SMSU thinks it needs to rid itself of a direction to gain more prestige.

Rep. Winnie Weber (D-House Springs), an



EDITOR'S COLUMN

alumnus of SMSU, sponsored perhaps the most simple bill ever to appear at the State Capitol. It said, simply, drop the Southwest from Southwest Missouri State University. Nothing else.

Straight forward and to the point, right? Wrong. In typical political fashion, the once-simple bill has now been amended to include five other institutions and various stipulations.

The way the bill now reads, the Southwest in SMSU would be dropped. Also dropped would be the Central in CMSU, the Southeast in SEMO, and the Northwest in NMSU.

Also included would be changing Missouri Southern and Missouri Western to universities and allowing them to offer graduate programs.

Rep. Mark Youngdahl (D-St. Joseph) suggested the amendments, and they were overwhelmingly passed.

So now, this college may become a university. I had always heard that we didn't want to be a university and that we didn't want to offer graduate programs. The Southern administration has always said we want to be the best undergraduate college around. Why is everyone now saying that it's great we may become a university and offer graduate programs?

At one time, it was said that offering graduate programs would take away from our current curriculum and cost the College more money. Are these things not true now?

Whatever the case, the bill has been put on "the shelf." If it comes back this session remains to be seen, and if it does, who knows what it will say?

Another bill, sponsored by Rep. Everett Brown (D-Maryville) said let's create a Missouri State University system with one super governing board. The five regional universities will become MSUs with the distinction "at (fill in the blank)" connected. That bill didn't work.

Another bill, sponsored by Sen. John Schneider (D-Florissant), was perhaps the most confusing bill to be presented. He said let's change SMSU's name and also make it a statewide institution of higher learning. The problem was, the bill also called for the deletion of graduate programs at the other four regional universities. I thought that if you wanted someone to support your bill, you did something for them, not take something away. Right, Dr. Gordon?

Schneider said the bill was misworded by a Senate employee and that it would be corrected. Nevertheless, this bill is doomed.

What I see here is just another case of "you scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours." Things are happening here that many people may not even want. It seems as if it is just a series of political tradeoffs that aren't accomplishing much.

Amendments are being added; wording is being changed. Does anyone really know what they want?

SMSU seems to be doing just fine the way it is. And so is Missouri Southern. If it's not broken, don't fix it.

America needs people with global views

By Brad Kleindl
Director, Center for Entrepreneurship

I received a minor shock last week: my 15th year class reunion invitation arrived in the mail. The shock was not from the fact that it is hard to believe 15 years have passed, even though I notice a few gray hairs now and then, rather from the invitation's oversight which spoke of the world at that time. Nixon was president. We were ending the war in Vietnam, which thankfully ended the speculation of one after my high school career. Gas sold for 39 cents, but we were soon to lose our sources of oil.

One of the most popular shows was not *Miami Vice*, rather the



IN PERSPECTIVE

Watergate hearings. The average new home sold for \$32,000, and the average income was \$12,768. IBM had just introduced a correcting typewriter, and was almost 10 years from selling personal computers.

At a generation, we were living on the great American promise. Life was like television's *The Wonder Years*. The promise was, if you followed the proper path, you would be a success. Get a good education and you will get a job. Your job would be stable and you can make enough money to raise 2.5 kids, a cat, and a dog. We viewed our college years as a place to gain as much knowledge and experience, both classroom and social, as we possibly could. Some individuals became professional students, moving from major to major hoping to hold off the real world. The last 15 years have broken those promises.

There was also a difference in our world outlook. America still seemed to be at the height of its power. No one would consider buying a Japanese car.

When I was in high school I was told that one should see the world when one is young, when you grow old you will not have the time. I took this advice to heart. Traveling through Europe was a chance to gain additional knowledge about the world and myself. I expected to see Europe as a massive tourist frozen in time, with the population dressed in folk costumes. Venice was such a place. France, though, can break you of those thoughts. The French refuse to speak English and have inhospitable toilets.

Traveling and living in other parts of the world gives a perception of the United States considerably different from the home view. In 1973, the Europeans considered Nixon to be a crook and

Please turn to
America, page 10

YOUR LETTERS

Please submit "Letters to the Editor" to The Chart office in Hearnes Hall 117 by noon Monday for publication in that week's edition. All letters must be typed or printed neatly, and signed. Letters of fewer than 300 words receive priority consideration.

Student sees library problems

As a student at MSSC for three years, I have heard various complaints about the library and its services, such as poor selection, mishandling of books, and unfriendly service from the permanent staff.

But recently, I have realized that these complaints have substance. A few weeks back I needed some extra information for a class project, but the school library didn't have the necessary materials. In order to get the information, I had to order it through the Inter-Library Loan system provided by MSSC. I received the information and paid a \$5 service fee. After a month, I returned the book to the MSSC book drop slot on Feb. 28, one day late.

As far as I was concerned, I had relinquished all responsibility and claim at that time. About one

month later on March 24, I received a letter from the librarian, Gaye Pate, saying I owed the library \$24 in late fees. It also specified that I had returned the book on Friday, March 4. I knew this was not correct, so I contacted Ms. Pate about this letter and told her that I had returned the book on Feb. 26 and that I didn't expect to pay more than a one-day late fee. Furthermore, it was impossible for me to have returned it on March 4 because I was out of town. She then informed me that after I dropped the book off, the library staff placed the book in the lost-and-found because there wasn't an identification slip on the book, and it stayed in the lost-and-found for some time after March 4. So she claimed she was "giving" me the benefit of the doubt and only charging me for eight days. I again told Ms. Pate that after I had dropped the book off it was no longer my responsibility to see that it got back to the original library. I also told her I would be in the next day to pay a one day late fee of \$1. After a brief moment she told me I would now owe \$5 because that is what the other library charged MSSC. It did not make sense to me that MSSC was charged \$5, Ms. Pate was trying to get \$24 out of me, and I told her that! She then threatened to withhold my grades and hung up on me.

Ms. Pate and her staff need to improve on simple daily functions and, most of all, "service," which they supposedly provide. As a result of this incident, I will now use the services of the Joplin Public Library instead.

Kevin Ancell



THE CHART

Missouri's Best College Newspaper

MCNA Best Newspaper Winner

1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1987

ACP Five-Star All American Newspaper (1982, 1986, 1987)

Regional Pacemaker Award Winner (1986)

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152-year-old penitentiary continues to serve Missouri

Warden says location causes problems

By Mark Ernstmann
Editor-in-Chief

The most Jefferson City residents, the Missouri State Penitentiary always has been just a part of the neighborhood. It has outlived governors, legislators, wardens, and inmates. And it continues to live, each day adding to its extensive history.

Part of that history includes inmates such as Frank James, Pretty Boy Floyd, James Earl Ray, and former heavyweight boxing champion Sonny Liston. The history also includes a 1954 riot in which five prisoners died and several guards and prisoners were injured. Seven buildings were destroyed by fire with property losses totaling more than \$1 million.

In 1836 the prison received its first inmate—Wilson Eidson, sentenced from Greene County to two years for grand larceny. Since that time, literally thousands of inmates have come and gone. Today, the prison has a population of nearly 2,000 and is considered one of the largest maximum security prisons in the country. It is the only maximum security prison in Missouri as well as the oldest penitentiary west of the Mississippi River.



Warden Bill Armontrout

When it opened in 1836 at a cost of \$25,000, the prison consisted of a quarter acre of land surrounded by a wooden stockade.

"Over the years, she just kept expanding," said Bill Armontrout, warden of the penitentiary. "We now have 48 acres inside and nearly a mile of wall around it with 15 guntowers."

Included in those 48 acres are a hospital, furniture factory, shoe factory, soap factory, and a metal plant in which all of Missouri's license plates are made.

"We try to teach good work habits and responsibility," said Armontrout. "We try

to provide a skill so when someone leaves they can get a job."

In addition to the industry, the prison also contains a softball field, boxing rooms, weightlifting areas, handball courts, and basketball courts. It also has its own six-channel closed-circuit television system consisting of the three local networks, a religious channel, an educational channel, and a movie channel.

Currently, the penitentiary has 55 inmates on "death row." In addition, there are 187 prisoners who must serve at least 50 years before they will even be considered for parole.

The prison also houses 500 inmates with one or more life sentences and 600 with 30 years to life sentences. The remainder of the inmates are serving shorter sentences.

While several prisons nationwide are under criticism for overcrowded conditions, Armontrout does not believe this is the case in Jefferson City.

"There was a time when I had well over 2,000 inmates in this prison," he said.

Now, he said, due to federal court orders and rulings, a maximum number of inmates is set, and that controls the population.

"I only have two houses that allow two people in a cell," he said. "Everything else can only have one person per cell."

According to Armontrout, a prison classification team is responsible in determining the level of security for a penitentiary. He said supervision at a maximum security prison is "much tighter than in a regular one."

"We have very, very tight security. I would assure you," he said.

While security is tight, there are various levels on which an inmate is ranked. Each level has a different degree of supervision.

Of the five levels, C-1 is the lowest as to the amount of security. Armontrout said this level is under "very limited supervision." He said one living in a half-way house would fall under this classification.

C-5, the level of highest security, includes maximum security and death row. Middle levels have varying degrees of security, getting tighter the higher the level.

Some 734 civilian employees work at the penitentiary. Of those, 440 are corrections officers. The remaining employees work in the hospital and serve as managers and supervisors in the factories, maintenance area, and food service.

The hospital is staffed by licensed

physicians and nurses. While surgery was once performed at the prison, the University of Missouri-Columbia Medical Center handles it now. The prison does handle post-operative patients as well as those needing other medical assistance.

Armontrout, a veteran of the U.S. Navy and five tours in Vietnam, said the prison

was built on three levels and that made it "hard to manage."

"It is a tri-level prison just full of nooks and crannies," he said.

He also said the prison's location causes some security problems.

"I have public streets on three sides," he said. "We are located in a poor place."

Armontrout said one problem was Jefferson City residents throwing things over the walls. He sends a team of guards out each morning to check the grounds for anything that might have come over, including weapons and narcotics.

He said visitors also can present a problem when it comes to narcotics. He said items can be smuggled in and passed to inmates during the visits.

"If I catch anyone with narcotics, or committing any other crime for that matter, I charge them just like society would," he said. "I'll bring up the charges and have them tried."

Supporting more than 700 employees and nearly 2,000 inmates requires a large amount of money, and Armontrout said the state legislature has not been kind to the penitentiary in the area of funding.

"Our budget has been very lean the last few years," he said. "And the outlook is very poor. We've spent a lot of money, and we need to spend a lot more."

He said he could understand the legislators' problems when it came to allocating funds for the penitentiary.

"If someone asks you if you would rather have your money spent on prisons or education, you're going in say education," said Armontrout. "The taxpayers want us to keep the prisoners on the slick side of the wall, but they don't want to pay for it."

According to Armontrout, much money is needed by the facility in order to catch up with technology. He said the long-range plan for the prison was to eventually take it out of service entirely.

The trend across the country is to go to the smaller prisons," he said. "I would like to see Missouri with more smaller maximum security prisons."

Armontrout believes that if the prison remains open, the hard-core inmates will be moved out and the prison will become a low-level one.

If he had his choice, Armontrout would like to see the prison located in a rural area with a buffer zone surrounding it instead of city streets.

"We are on some choice real estate here," he said. "This land is worth a lot of money."

But for now, the Missouri State Penitentiary will keep adding chapters to its history. It will remain a landmark, as well as just another part of the neighborhood.

Said Armontrout, "I think this penitentiary has served Missouri well. There is a lot of history here."



A-Hall, the lone survivor of the original Missouri State Penitentiary, was erected in 1868 by the prisoners. It contains 152 cells in four tiers, and now serves as the honor hall.

Execution may take place this year

State prison seeks additional funding for renovation of gas chamber

By Mark Ernstmann
Editor-in-Chief

From the outside, it looks like any other stone structure on the premises. But inside, the stone structure reeks of death.

Thirty-nine individuals have met their death in that stone structure—the only gas chamber in Missouri. It is located at the Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City.

Warden Bill Armontrout has been told by the Missouri attorney general's office that an execution will take place this year. Of the 55 men on death row at the penitentiary, three have exhausted the standard appeals.

Currently, Missouri is one of seven states in which executions are carried out by lethal gas. While the chamber has not

been used since 1965, Armontrout said an execution may occur "around October."

Because the existing chamber was built in 1938, Armontrout is apprehensive about the impending execution.

"There are virtually no safety devices," he said. "It's dangerous to our staff and witnesses."

He said additional monies have been requested from the state to renovate the chamber. Because of a lean budget the legislature may have a difficult time finding the dollars.

According to Armontrout, the chamber is the only execution facility in the state. He said it has gone unmodified and the original plans and instructions have disappeared. It is unknown who built or designed the chamber. The prison's history does not contain the information.

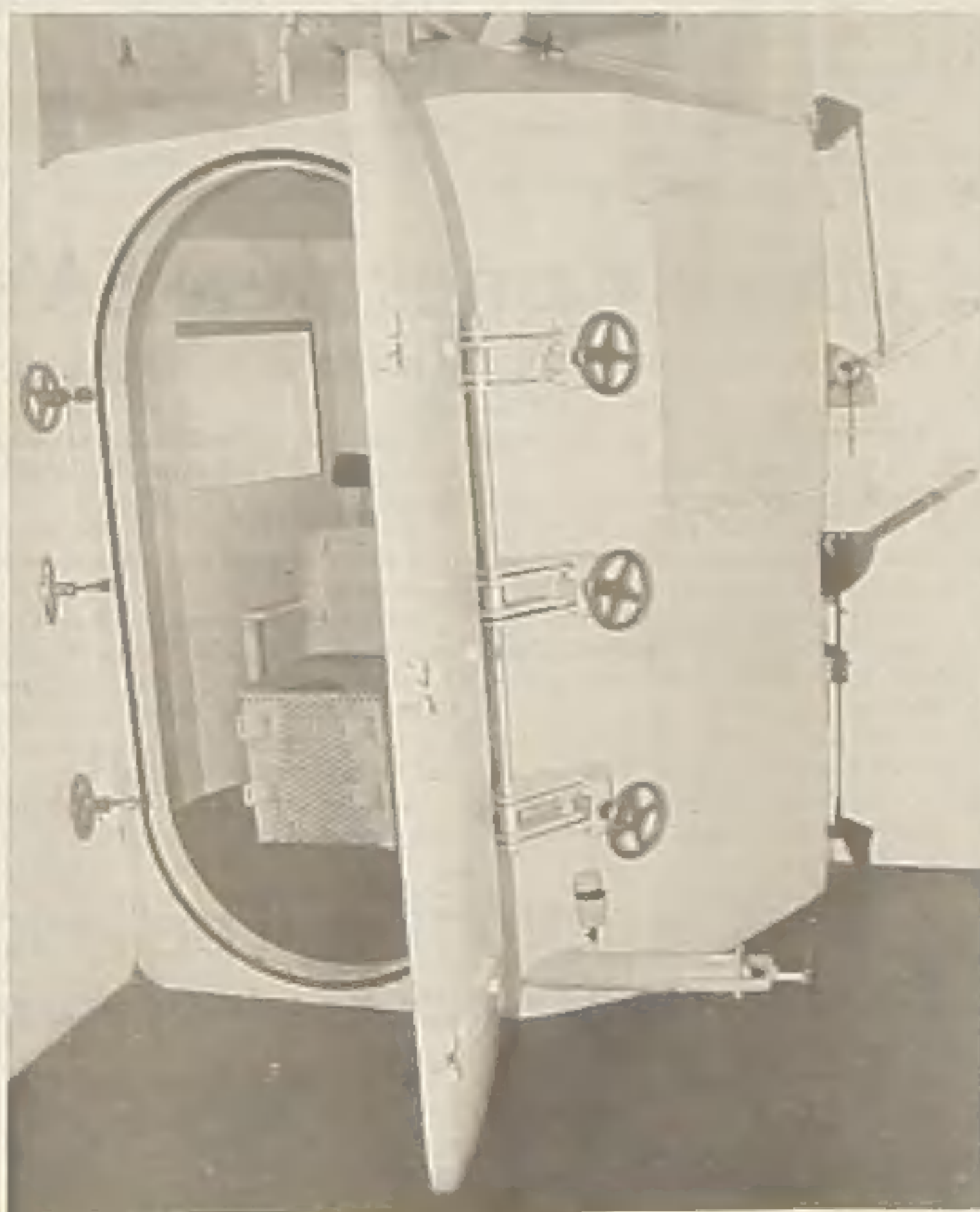
Two steel chairs are inside the chamber.

The inmate is strapped to the chair, a lever is pulled, and sodium cyanide tablets are dropped into a bucket of sulfuric acid. The resulting gas is inhaled and causes death.

Also inside the chamber is a holding cell where the prisoner waits for the fatal moment. Usually that moment is 12:01 a.m. of the given day. Inside the cell is a bunk, a sink, and a toilet. The paint is peeling off the walls and the facilities are covered with rust.

According to Armontrout, renovation is imperative. He said the chamber must catch up with modern technology.

"With the technology we have today, there is no reason not to make it safer," he said. "We need to make it safe for everyone involved, except for the one being executed, of course."

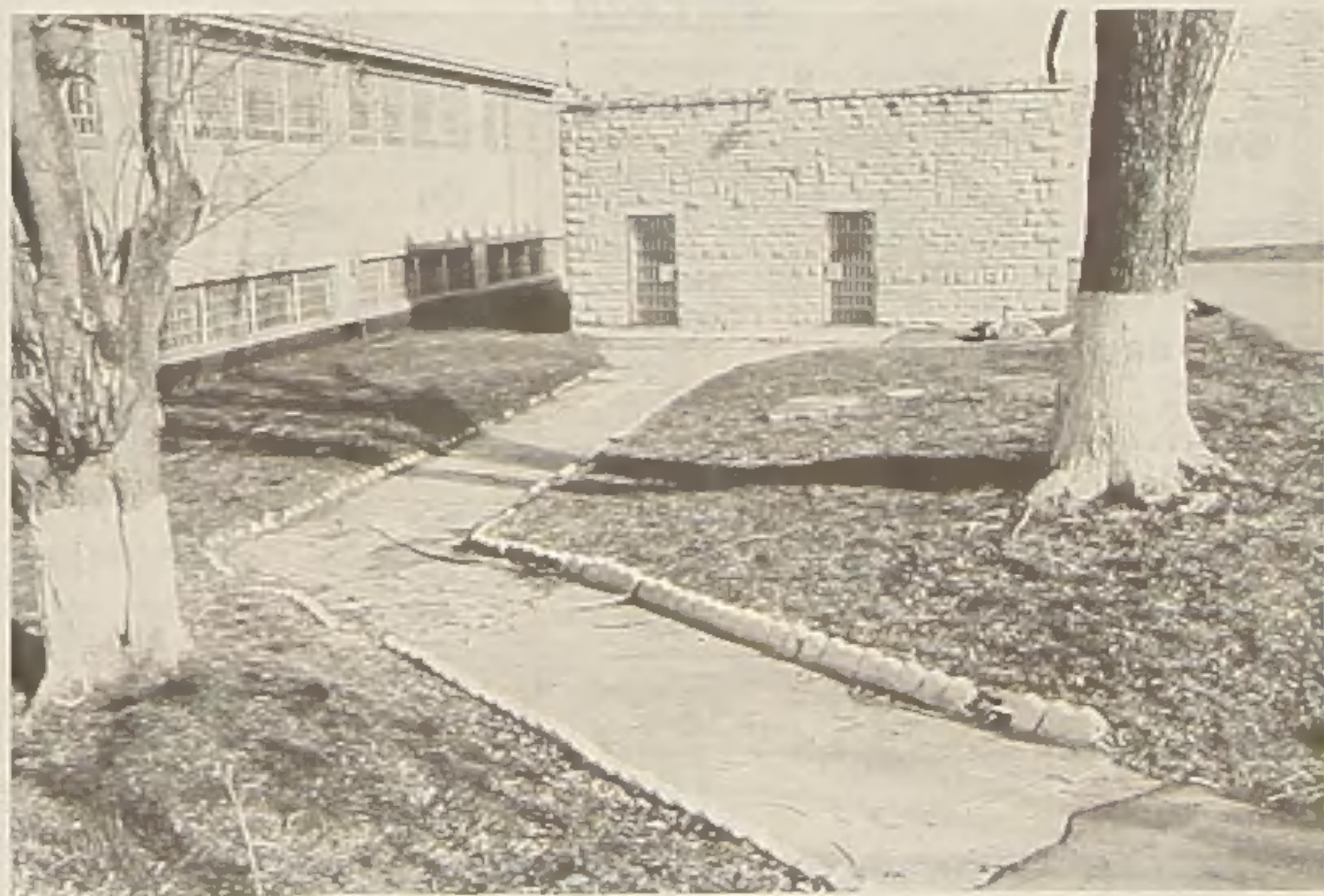


Next week:
Life in the prison

(Above) This is the view a prisoner sentenced to death would see as he entered the gas chamber. After strapping the individual to the chair, the chamber is sealed and sodium cyanide pellets are released into a bucket of sulfuric acid. The resulting gas eventually suffocates the person.

(Right) A prisoner would be led down this brick sidewalk to the gas chamber. From there, he will enter a retaining cell inside the chamber and wait for the fatal moment. A brick-inlaid cross on the sidewalk is near the entrance to the chamber.

Photos
by
Sean Vanslyke



Students take trip over break

Biology majors travel to Ossabaw Island

Spring break proved to be a learning experience for 17 biology majors and two faculty members.

Students enrolled in Biomes, an upper-division biology class, and two instructors traveled to Ossabaw, a barrier island off the coast of Georgia. Their main goal was to study the ecosystem and the habitats of the island.

"We had a great time," said Dr. Jerald Hendrix, assistant professor of biology. "This trip was very educational."

"I learned a lot more than I expected to," said Audrey Walker, biology student. "I especially learned a lot from the walking lectures."

Missouri Southern was one of four colleges able to study and tour the island.

While the group was on the island, temperatures were lower than normal.

"At night it was cold, but we were very well prepared," said Hendrix. "Thankfully there were no colds or injuries."

Since there were no classrooms, the lectures were conducted in a different way. The group would follow Dr. Phillip Greener, the host and instructor, and listen while he conducted "walking lectures."

Students explored a maritime forest and other areas of the island and toured a salt marsh and the Torrey mansion.

Other activities included digging clams, listening to fireside stories, and watching the wildlife—alligators, burros, pigs, cattle, ponies, and different ocean birds.

"The little pigs were the cutest things I saw," said Walker.

The island cuisine consisted of fresh seafood. Students ate crab, clams, and shrimp.

"We found some old crab traps so we got to catch our own crab," said Hendrix.

"My first impression was that it was an island paradise," said Wayne Stebbins, associate professor of biology. "It was the most educational biomes I ever had the experience to work with."

On the last night the island employees had a barbecue for the students and faculty.

"The Ossabaw Foundation sponsored us," said Hendrix. "Everyone was very hospitable toward us."

The Ossabaw Foundation has extended an invitation to Southern to visit the island again.

"They enjoyed having us just as much as we enjoyed being there," said Hendrix.



Lift off ROTC cadets prepare to leave by helicopter Friday on their way to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., for training. (Chart photo by Pat Nagel)

Residential hall fees will increase next semester

By Lisa Clark
Campus Editor

Residence hall fees for next semester have been raised to \$950, with that money used to cover all the costs incurred by the dormitories.

"Fees have only gone up approximately 1 percent," said Doug Carnahan, director of student life.

This year students are paying \$938 per semester to live in the residence halls.

According to Carnahan, the residence hall system is funded entirely by the money collected through fees.

"We receive no state money," he said. "They pay for themselves."

Missouri Southern budgets more than

\$1 million per year for the residence halls. The College also receives \$50,000 from summer residents.

This year, \$540,000 went to American Food Services to provide food in the cafeteria. Half of each student's dormitory payment goes for this allocation.

The other half of the fees collected are used to cover all other expenses incurred by the halls.

The College must make two payments each year to pay for the interest and principle on the revenue bonds that were purchased to build each hall. These payments total \$120,000 each year.

The fees also cover the salaries of workers in the residence halls. More than \$120,000 goes to pay for the two head res-

idents, one mechanical maintenance employee, one matron, one custodian, and for student help. Added to this is \$14,000 to cover the retirement and Social Security costs the College is required to pay for each employee.

Utilities for the halls—including water, electricity, fuel, and the phone system—cost about \$83,000 each year.

The College also pays \$5,000 per year to insure the buildings.

Finally, more than \$38,000 is budgeted to cover the cost of the cleaning supplies and anything else needed for the general operation of the halls.

"I match our residence halls to anyone in the state," said Carnahan. "It also has one of the lowest rates for room and

board."

Webster Hall will be renovated this summer. Painting the building both inside and outside as well as re-carpeting the lobby, remodeling the bathrooms, and repairing the furniture in the lobby and the rooms are all part of the project. Plans are also being made to repair and paint South Hall.

Currently, the College is planning to build a new residence hall complex that will include apartment living for 200 students, a new cafeteria, a recreation room, a laundry room, an exercise room, and a television room.

Housing applications for the summer and fall sessions are available in the student services office.

Workshop hopes to aid area high school students

By Chris Christian
Staff Writer

"Survival of the Smartest" will be the topic of a one-day workshop to be held Saturday, April 23 at Missouri Southern.

This workshop will offer assistance to first-year college students on how to successfully adjust to their initial college year. Students planning to enroll in any college or university are encouraged to attend the workshop.

"Our program has been designed for high school students that are wanting to go to college," said Dr. Earle Doman, director of counseling. "We want students to be successful."

"We feel that we can help them by discussing the realities and stresses that lie ahead of them in their college careers."

Doman, who will lead the opening session, will give advice on how to identify and cope with stress.

"I will highlight what causes stress in college," he said. "We will then look at the

realities of dropping out, suicides, and everyday pressures."

Doman also hopes for good interaction between students.

"A panel of students will discuss their experiences and answer questions," he said. "We've asked RHA members, the freshman honors society, orientation leaders, and others to give their insight."

"Hopefully the college students will provide information on how they cope with their stressful situations, which should lead to interaction between the students."

Workshop registration starts at 8 a.m. in Matthews Hall Auditorium. This will be followed by the general session which will open the day's activities.

At 10:30 a.m. students will break up into study areas. Each student will choose an area that interests him or her.

One study area will be "Study, Study, Cram, Exam." Myrna Dolence, coordinator of the Learning Center, will lead the group. She will introduce college-bound students to effective study skills.

"College Advisers are VIP's" is another study topic. Doman will explain the importance of the college adviser and the expectations students should have of them.

The final topic available to students describes student life. Val Williams, director of student activities, will describe campus life and the importance of getting involved in various campus organizations.

At the conclusion of the break-out session, everyone will gather for a luncheon to be held at 11:15 a.m. Nancy Disharoon, director of career planning and placement, will be the guest speaker.

"I would like to describe to these prospective students what current employers are looking for in a college graduate, beyond academics and studies," she said.

Following the luncheon, the group will listen to Heidi Oakes, who will lead a general session discussing how to finance college expenses, and the importance of watching a person's diet.

"The average freshman gains 10 pounds their first semester," she said.

The students will then participate in

another break-out session at 1:30 p.m. After this session the students will join for the closing ceremony.

This is the first year Southern has held a program, and Doman hopes it will not be the last.



"We have been sending mailings to various schools and students and will hopefully have a good turnout," he said. "If the program has a good turnout and is successful, then we will look toward it being an annual event."

Doman says approximately 30 to 40 percent of students who start college never finish. He hopes that by covering possible problem areas students might encounter, they will be able to better handle the problems they have ahead and have more successful college careers.

Interested students will be required to register with the College and pay a \$10 fee the day of the workshop.

For more information on the program, persons may contact the office of continuing education at 417-625-9384.

Upcoming Events

Today	Interviews with K-Mart for a manager trainee position. For information call 625-9343	LDSSA meeting noon BSC-311	Baseball vs Southwest Missouri State University 3 p.m. away	Softball Doubleheader vs Central Missouri State University 3 p.m. away
Tomorrow	Young Democrats meeting noon BSC-306	 Softball	Softball at the Columbia College Tournament TBA through Sunday	
Weekend	 Baseball	Baseball Doubleheader vs Missouri Western State College 1:30 p.m. away		Baseball Doubleheader vs Westminster College 1:30 p.m. Sunday away
Monday	Missouri State Merit System two seminars 10:30 a.m. & 1:30 p.m. BSC-306	Honors Colloquium meeting 2 p.m. BSC-314	Sigma Nu meeting 5:15 p.m. BSC-311	CAB Movie 7:30 & 9:45 p.m. in the Barn Theatre
Tuesday	LDSSA meeting noon BSC-311	College Republicans meeting noon BSC-313	Newman Club meeting 12:20 p.m. BSC-314	Fly '86
Wednesday	CAB Birthday Party 11 a.m. Lions' Den	International Club meeting 3 p.m. BSC-313	CAB meeting 3 p.m. BSC-310	Student Senate meeting 5:30 p.m. BSC-310

College names new SA's

Nineteen students will hold positions next semester

Next year's staff assistants for the Missouri Southern residence halls were named Tuesday.

Thirty-five students were interviewed by the residence hall staff to fill the six available openings. Initially, 65 students expressed an interest in the positions.

The SA's next year in Webster Hall will be Jim Billingsley, Bill Haynes, Sean Mertz, Bill Wofford, Mike Poelking, and Cary Jones.

It has been tentatively planned that Webster Hall will no longer house women next semester due to the increasing need for more men's housing in the residence

halls.

South Hall's SA's will be Dawn Kliche, Lori Lemmon, Ginger Ford, and Marsha Stone.

Missy McKee and Eva Feldman will be the SA's in the North and South Annexes, respectively.

The apartment SA's will be David Kirksey in building 'A', Leigh Sligar in building 'B', Marle Main in building 'C', Dawn Hayes in building 'D', Tony Clay in building 'E', Ken Pennington in building 'F', and Scott Denny in building 'G'.

Debbie Gipson and Dusty DeVillier will remain as head residents.

Officer elections will be held

Petitions will be available April 11 in student services

The primary election for Student Senate executive officers for 1988-89 will be held on Wednesday, April 20.

Senate general elections will be held on Monday, April 25. The offices available are president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer.

Potential candidates must be enrolled as full-time students at Southern. Also, they must achieve a 2.5 or better grade-point average. Finally, they are required to be completing a minimum of 60 hours at the time of the election. Twenty-nine of those hours must have been completed at Southern.

According to Doug Carnahan, Student Senate adviser, the executive officer elections are only held once per year. Senators from each class are elected in the fall.

"Fifteen to 20 percent of the full-time students typically vote," he explained.

Carnahan said part-time students may not vote, nor are they allowed to become members of the Student Senate.

Carnahan said he would like "everyone" to be able to participate in student

government.

"I think the Student Senate is important," he said. "As far as student problems, they make recommendations to the administration."

Terri Honeyball, Student Senate president, said she would "like to see some good competition."

"We all want to see this be a fair election," she said.

The Student Senate currently has nine senators from each class and four executive officers. It has the authority to enact any legislation it deems necessary for the good of the student body.

In order to run, a candidate must obtain a petition from the student services office. These petitions will be available beginning Monday, April 11. The petition must bear the signatures of at least 3 percent of the members of the student body.

All petitions must be returned by 5 p.m. April 15 to the student services office.

"I want everyone who wants to run, to run," said Honeyball.

For more information, persons may contact the student services office.

Kerney takes first in nation

Junior theatre major is feeling 'refreshed'

By Chris Quarton
Staff Writer

Winning an Outstanding Speaker of the Year award was quite a surprise for John Kerney.

Kerney, a junior theatre major, is a member of the Missouri Southern debate squad.

"I've never won first in anything in my life," he said. "It's given me a whole new perspective on life."

Kerney won the Outstanding Speaker award March 18 while participating in the National Novice Individual Events Championship at Northeastern Oklahoma State University.

Kerney also won several other awards at the tournament. He won first place in dramatic interpretation and prose. He placed second in poetry and fourth in persuasive speaking. Finally, he placed sixth in the nation in impromptu speaking.

Kerney's Outstanding Speaker of the Year award places him first in the nation overall.

"It's refreshed me," he said.

Kerney gave 11 speeches in one day at the tournament.

David Delaney, debate coach, said there are six speakers in each round and that one round lasts for an hour and a half.

Delaney said he is "not surprised" that Kerney won the Outstanding Speaker Award.

"He has a great amount of skill," Delaney said.

Delaney said Kerney is able to take constructive criticism well.

"I've never heard him say a bad thing about a judge," he said. "He does have a favorable attitude."

Kerney said he did not expect to win five awards.

"I don't know how to explain the feeling when I won these," he said.

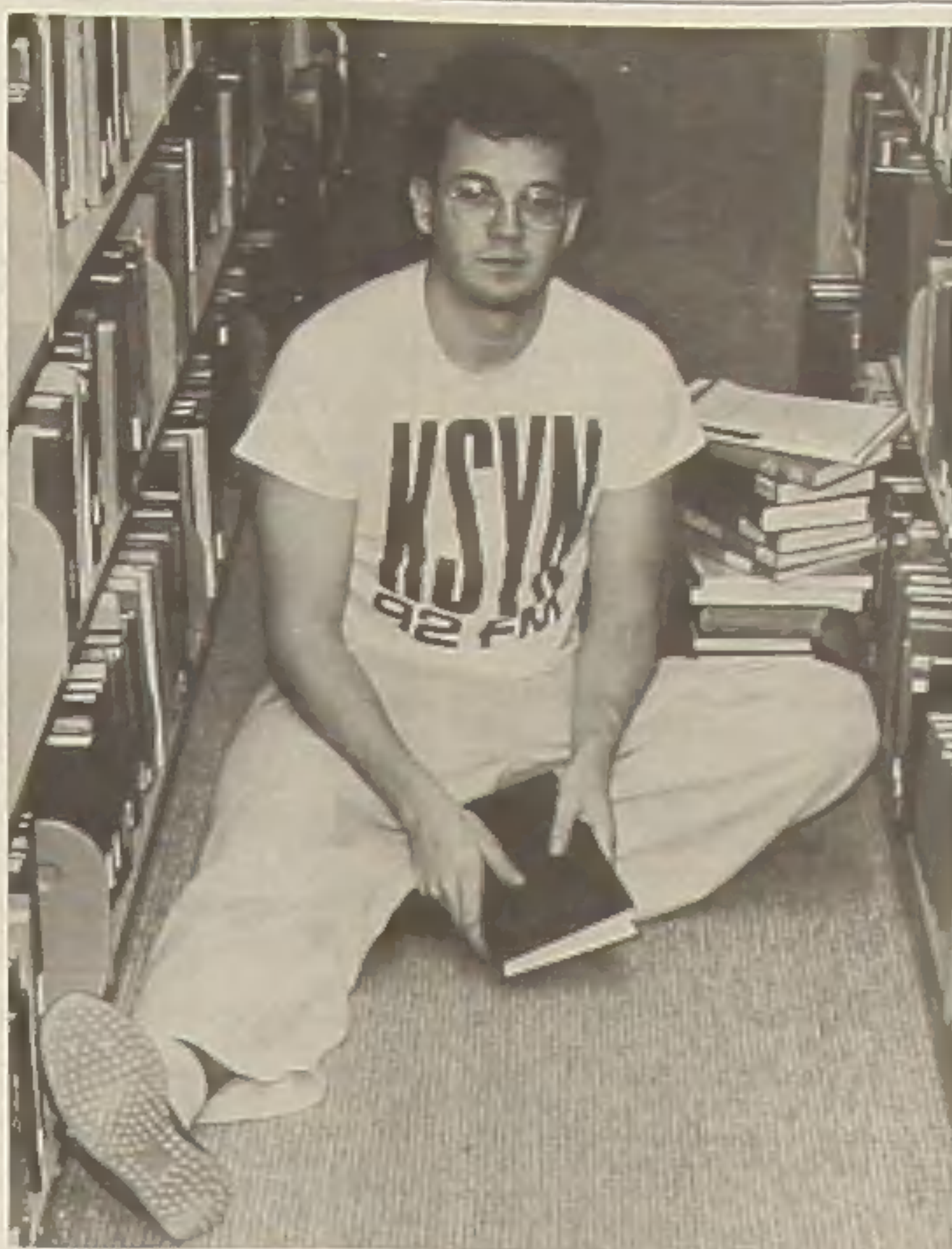
According to Delaney, this marks the first year that more emphasis has been placed on maintaining an equal balance between debate and forensics for the Southern squad.

"We've just opened up another dimension," he said.

"That way we've had a chance to show some of our talent," Kerney added.

Speaking in reference to Kerney, Delaney said: "That guy is self-made. He's not a natural talent; he had to make himself everything he is."

Delaney said next year Kerney will be looked upon to provide leadership for the younger debaters.



Matt McCormick

McCormick receives offer

Southern senior may attend University of Rochester

By Brenda Kilby
Arts Editor

Matt McCormick, who expects to graduate from Missouri Southern in May, has received an offer he may not want to refuse.

"I received an offer from the University of Rochester," McCormick said. "They gave me an offer for five years with a tuition waiver, which is \$11,090 a year, and a five-year fellowship on top of that for \$5,750."

McCormick would pursue a Ph.D. in philosophy, then pursue a teaching career in the field. But he still has not decided whether to take Rochester up on its offer.

"I have until April 15 to decide," he said. "I'm still waiting to hear from the University of Virginia, and I have also applied to the University of Maryland and Duke University."

Dr. Barry Brown, assistant professor of philosophy at Southern, did his graduate work at Rochester and has been assisting McCormick on independent study programs to prepare for graduate school.

"I know the people there; they're my friends," Brown said. "I called them to put a good word in for Matt, and I wrote them a nice letter."

Brown, however, denies that his contacts with Rochester landed McCormick the offer.

"He got in on his merits," Brown said. "He is an honor student with something like a 3.3 grade-point average. He also did very well on his Graduate Record Exam."

Brown said Rochester offers one or two students a "really nice stipend" every year, and that McCormick is one of those special students.

Brown is hoping McCormick will accept Rochester's offer.

"They've got a first rate program," he said.

When Southern established its honors program in 1984, McCormick was one of the first recruits.

"Dr. [Steven] Gale and Richard Humphrey recruited me to be in the first group," he said. "They offered me a full tuition waiver, and I took all the honors classes I could get into."

McCormick said the honors classes are more difficult and challenging than the regular courses most students take. He said the honors program provided the push he needed to continue his education.

"I was so disillusioned and angry in high school," he said. "I was sick of it. I was bored."

Plant, Page rock again

New album is not a 'Led Zeppelin reunion'

By John Ford
Assistant Editor

Rating: ★★½
(out of ★★★★★)

Enlisting the aid of former Led Zeppelin guitar great Jimmy Page, Robert Plant, former lead singer with the band, has put together an album which, while not a Led Zeppelin reunion, is good.

On the album *Now and Zen*, Page's riffs do not, however, take center stage. Page plays on only two of the tracks, "Heaven Knows" and "Tall Cool One." The latter song is done with Zeppelin style, albeit tongue-in-cheek. It seems Plant is poking fun at himself and what he once was in the song. I can just imagine him, belting the lyrics out in his Led Zeppelin togs, the traditional bell-bottoms and floral shirt unbuttoned to the waist.

Noticeable in the song is the fact that Plant isn't as young as he used to be: no longer does he sing as someone would sound if they slammed a car door on their fingers. This is most evident in what I call the "voice from the past" segment in "Tall Cool One." Basically, Plant sings part of the opening line from "Black Dog" ("Hey, hey, mama...") and, with the aid of a computer, Plant's own voice seems to mock him with the very same words. The voice is a younger Plant, circa 1971. It seems mocking because it is a higher pitch than Plant's voice is today.

Also noticeable to Zeppelin fans, on the same cut, snatches of "When the Levee Breaks" and guitar riffs from their 1973 album *Houses of the Holy* can be heard.

Less noticeable to the casual listener, but apparent to longtime fans of Jimmy Page, is the guitar riffs on "Tall Cool One," which seem to explode from the speakers, while the drums pound the rhythm, and Plant wails. I feel the new album is more than slightly reminiscent of Led Zeppelin II and IV.

If I had one beef with the album, it would be that Plant didn't include former Zeppelin bassist John Paul Jones as a sessionist on this album. I don't know if that was Jones' or Plant's idea (to exclude Jones). However, it would have made a lot of people who listen to "sound-alike" groups such as Kingdom Come and Whitemake ecstatic because these two bands, and numerous other "heavy-metal" bands base their musical styles on Led Zeppelin. In my opinion, a Plant/Page/Jones reunion, such as the one which took place in January 1986, would make the other bands pale upon comparison. No one does it any better than the originals.

Due to the death of Zeppelin drummer John Bonham in 1980, a true reunion is impossible. In a recent interview with *Rolling Stone* magazine, Plant said the band ended when Bonham died.

In addition to being the driving (and pounding) force behind such Zeppelin classics as "When the Levee Breaks" and "Stairway to Heaven," Bonham served the band as a sort of patriarch, the person who kept Page and Plant from going at each other's throats, and who strived to keep egos in check.

Enough history; back to the matter at hand. As an album, as a new album, *Now and Zen* is destined to become a hit among new and old listeners of Robert Plant. However, Zeppelin fans, the album is not Led Zeppelin. Although the album does have snatches of song from earlier days and some of the flavor of earlier albums, the musical style is definitely late 1980s. Gone is the heavy throbbing bass-line of the early recordings. Bass player Phil Scredg seems that he doesn't want to imitate the sometimes overpowering bass-line of Zeppelin, most conspicuous on "Four Sticks" from the IV album.

In addition, guitarist Doug Boyle, while excellent, is not in the same league as Page. Maybe that's a little harsh. What I'm trying to say is the solos and riffs lack that "cutting edge" Jimmy Page leaves. On the cuts "The Way I Feel" and "Billy's Revenge," the riffs are clear, clean, and resonant, but just lack that little something extra, something which is intangible, that Jimmy Page had. Or maybe I just live in the past, and nothing new seems quite as good as the old stuff.

Dr. Henry Morgan, associate professor of English. "We hope it will enable those connected with the department, past and present, to renew friendships and to share experiences."

Morgan, along with Dr. Elliott Deniston, associate professor of English, has

planned this event for the past five years. "General information questionnaires sent to alumni received an enthusiastic response," said Morgan. "It indicated an overwhelming interest in such a get-together."

A cash bar will open at 5 p.m., followed by dinner at 6 p.m., after which the winners of two writing awards, the Morgan Award and the Langston Hughes/Lucille Dinges Award, will be announced.

The cost to attend the banquet is \$11 per person. Reservations must be made by Friday, April 8 in the English department in Hearnes Hall.

Turnout is expected to be exceptional for the first English banquet, planned for 6 p.m. Saturday, April 16, at the Holiday Inn.

Participating in the event are English majors and minors, alumni, departmental faculty members, and former faculty members.

"The purpose of the event is social," said Dr. Henry Morgan, associate professor of English. "We hope it will enable those connected with the department, past and present, to renew friendships and to share experiences."

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Coming Attractions

Joplin	Chamber Music Concert 7:30 p.m. Monday St. Phillip's Episcopal Church	Leonard Pennario Piano Concert 8 p.m. Wednesday Taylor Auditorium	'Cat on a Hot Tin Roof' April 20 Taylor Auditorium
Pittsburg	Charlie Daniels Band 8 p.m. Tuesday Memorial Auditorium	Ralph Nader Lecture 8 p.m. Wednesday Memorial Auditorium	'Biloxi Blues' 8 p.m. April 13-16 Memorial Auditorium
Tulsa	Peter, Paul, & Mary April 7 Brady Theatre	'The Mikado' May 7, 12, & 14 Tulsa Opera Call 918-582-4035 for tickets	
Kansas City	Gatlin Brothers Tomorrow Uptown Theatre	The Alarm Monday Uptown Theatre	Wynton Marsalis April 7 Uptown Theatre
St. Louis	'Cats' April 5-10 Fox Theatre Call 314-361-1900	'The Music Man' June 20 Outdoor Theatre (Muny Opera) Call 314-361-1900	'The Mystery of Edwin Drood' July 18 Outdoor Theatre (Muny Opera)

Submit to Avalon

Avalon is currently accepting artwork, short stories, photography, poetry, and essays for publication in its last issue of the year, which we anticipate to be published April 21. The deadline for submissions is 5 p.m. Thursday, April 14 at The Chart office, Room 117, Hearnes Hall.

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Local residents to vote on new City Council members

Candidates answer questions about solid waste, economic development

By John Ford
Assistant Editor

Voters will be asked to choose four City Council members Tuesday from a field of eight candidates. All eight candidates answered questions last week from the public at Joplin's Holiday Inn. The event, sponsored by the Joplin Chamber of Commerce, gave local residents a chance to question candidates on issues such as economic development, waste disposal, the recent Council action on the vacating of Gum Road (which would enable the airport to lengthen its north runway), and raising revenue within the city.

order to improve Joplin's economy, the city should strive to expand existing industries, as well as work together to bring new industry to Joplin.

Bernie Johnson, assistant professor of business at Missouri Southern, believes economic growth must involve the labor force, particularly the unemployed. "We'd like more and better jobs, higher paying jobs," said Johnson.

Candidates gave numerous reasons for wanting to serve on the Council.

"The first of the Council's duties and responsibilities are enacting legislation, establishing city policies, and adopting budgets," Stults said. "There's a couple of key words in there—policies and budgets.

position for extreme population growth as the state of Missouri and anywhere in Arkansas," he said. "I want to be part of that challenge and growth.

"I think Joplin faces challenges in the respect of solid-waste treatment. We're looking at a project that involves millions of dollars and needs to take us well into the 21st century."

While he is a Southern faculty member and lifelong Joplin resident, Johnson has served on the Joplin industrial development authority, the parks and recreation board, the airport promotion project, and is currently chairman of the zoning and planning commission.

Morris believes serving on the Council would be a "public-service job." He said "I am dedicating myself and my campaign to the people of Joplin."

"I am devoting all of my energy and will continue to do so to win this campaign for you, the people of Joplin," he said.

Morris is retired from a management position and currently serves as a member of the senior citizens policy council at the Joplin Senior Citizens Center. Morris has lived in the city for 11 years.

Jim West, a candidate for a general seat, brought his reasoning for desiring the post to a more personal level.

"The question was asked of me 'Why are you running for City Council,' and the answer I give them is: 'If you feel strongly about a problem, and you don't do anything about it, then you become part of the problem,'" West said.

West named many of the various committees and boards he has served on and said he had "paid his dues."

"At this point, I have paid my dues, and I'm ready to be your city councilman," West said. "If elected, I intend to serve all four years in the city because the citizens of Joplin voted for Jim West, and have

confidence in Jim West, and he will not let you down."

West is currently employed as a warehouseman at Fleming Foods and has held offices with numerous organizations such as public relations officer with the Joplin chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, current chairman of the city's traffic committee, vice president of the board of the Area Agency on Aging, and secretary of the board for the Joplin Senior Citizens Center. West has also served on a review

tire city of Joplin.

"The decision of a Council member is not for a certain person or organization but what's good for the whole city," he said.

Huddleston is a businessman, with interests in insurance and advertising. He serves as president of 406 Taxi Service and is a lifelong Joplin resident.

According to incumbent Earl Carr, when he was first elected to the Council two years ago, the city was in turmoil.

"I'd like to tell you that we have re-

"I won't presume to tell you that I know what's best for everyone that lives in Joplin. I feel that a City Councilman's job is to think about how every person in Joplin would vote on an issue, were they sitting on the Council."

—Paul Schaefer, Jr., City Council candidate

"Believe it or not, Joplin is in a prime position for extreme population growth as is the state of Missouri and anywhere in Arkansas. I want to be part of that challenge and growth."

—Bernie Johnson, City Council candidate

Present at the forum were general seat candidates Jack Stults, Bernie Johnson, Leonard Morris, and Jim West. Two general seats are currently available. Also in attendance was unopposed Zone 2 candidate Cheryl Dandridge.

In addition to these candidates, Earl Carr, D. Paul Schaefer Jr., and Jim Huddleston attended the forum. Carr, Schaefer, and Huddleston seek election to the Zone 3 Council position.

Questions at the forum were posed by Gary Duncan, president of the board of directors of the Joplin Chamber of Commerce.

In regards to economic growth in the city, some Council candidates said in

As a Councilman, what I would want to do, is to help provide the leadership necessary to establish the sense of direction for Joplin's future.

Stults' qualifications, in addition to being a Joplin resident for 13 years, include a master's degree in business administration from Pacific Lutheran University in Tacoma, Wash., and serving as a member of the airport board, the Chamber of Commerce, and a Chamber subcommittee on tourism. He is president of Reservation Travel Services.

Johnson, who said the future of Joplin is "challenging," believes the city is ripe for growth.

"Believe it or not, Joplin is in a prime

Iron Gates seeks to keep dogs from getting in trash

Population consists of 70 percent retired persons

By John Ford
Assistant Editor

With boundaries extending from 17th to 32nd Streets, and from Twin Hills Country Club to Cleveland Avenue, Iron Gates Village is located just outside the Joplin city limits.

"Our population is around 300," said Earl Allison, a member of the board of trustees. The village was incorporated in 1956.

"At least 300," added Mayor Robert Key. "About 70 percent are retired."

While the village, for the most part, has Joplin water and cable television services, city police and fire protection are not provided to the village because Iron Gates residents do not pay a tax for these services. One third of village residents utilize wells for their water supply.

"Our fire department comes from Galena," said Key. "We contract with them to help us."

"Galena does a darn good job," Key added. "They can get here in a hurry."

Key said Iron Gates police protection is provided by the Missouri State Highway Patrol and the Jasper County sheriff's department.

One of the most recent improvements to the village was the installation of yield signs at busy intersections.

According to Key, traffic accidents had occurred where the village's roads joined with "the main drag." However, since the

installation of the signs, not one accident has occurred.

The village currently has three businesses: Eagle Picher, Servicemaster, and Iron Gates Skelly, a service station and automotive repair shop. Eagle Picher Industries has had a sheet-metal fabrication plant, which employs 40 people, in the village since August 1968.

"We fabricate special-purpose battery containers for our couples plant, where the batteries are made," said Jack Coberly, a representative of the Iron Gates firm.

Plans for the village include a general cleanup of "eyesores."

"Currently, we've got roads, ditches, and general cleanup areas that we've started," Allison said.

"It's a full-time job just to keep everything working and cleaned up," Key said.

As mayor of Iron Gates, Key's duty is to respond to problems faced by the village's residents.

"We get all the complaints," he said. "Fortunately, I have four board members that help do things out here."

The main area of citizen complaints focuses on the problem of dogs running loose and getting into trash.

"We have trash pick-up weekly, and invariably people put out their trash before pick-up time," Key said.

In addition to serving as mayor of Iron Gates, Key owns an auto repair business at 21st and Maiden Lane in Joplin.



Retirement center

Spring River Christian Village is located on a 20-acre tract of land behind Northpark Mall in Joplin. It is located near the mall to give residents the feeling that they are part of the community. The retirement center is capable of serving up to 200 people.

Spring River Christian Village provides four levels of living for senior citizens

By Steve Moore
Staff Writer

Providing a service for the elderly, which until now was not found between Tulsa and Springfield, is the purpose of the Spring River Christian Village.

The village, which began construction in July 1986, is located on a 20-acre tract directly behind the Northpark Mall.

The new retirement complex consists of 12 two-bedroom duplexes, 76 private rooms and apartments, and 60 beds of intermediate and skilled care. When filled to capacity, the village can accommodate between 175-200 residents.

Although Joplin has several nursing homes and apartment complexes for the elderly, Carl Shearer, who is in charge of marketing and church relations for the village, says the concept behind Spring River Christian Village is unique to the area.

According to Shearer, the new village differs from nursing homes and apartments in that it offers several levels of living in one community.

"In one village you have four levels of care, and they're there when you need them," he said.

The first level is independent living,

which occupies the 12 duplexes. In this level, maintenance of the duplex and its surrounding landscape is provided.

The second level of care is congregate living. This is comprised of one bedroom and studio apartments located in the main or "congregate" building. The village staff provides housekeeping, meals, limited transportation, and planned social activities.

Residential care is the third level of living. This consists of private and semi-private rooms. Assistance with medication and "the daily activities of living," such as brushing hair and dressing, is provided.

The fourth level is intermediate and skilled care. According to Shearer, this level is similar to a nursing home.

Provided for all levels of care is a dining hall with reduced meal prices and an activities director to plan social events, outings, and games. Also available is a chaplain and chapel to provide religious services.

Construction on the village is planned to be completed by May 1. Landscaping and final work on the congregate building are the only jobs left to be finished.

According to Shearer, the village was originally conceived by a group of Joplin area residents.

"There were a number of men in the

area," he said, "that were interested in this type of facility because of their needs."

Shearer said they desired a place where elderly relatives and friends could live with their peers in a caring atmosphere. This group, comprised mainly of area ministers, eventually became the steering committee for the construction of the new village.

The group then contacted Christian Homes, an organization that has been establishing villages of this type for over 25 years. Christian Homes then advised the group on how to obtain the land and gain church support.

The location for the village was selected over other available tracts of land because it was felt that being near the "mainstream of life" in Joplin gave the residents of the new complex a feeling of being part of the community.

Funding for the project, which Shearer said cost between \$5-\$6 million, came primarily from the issue of tax exempt bonds that were bought by various corporations.

Duplexes in the village became available for occupancy on Dec. 16. Four duplexes are now occupied, and some rooms in the congregate room have been reserved. According to Shearer, the response has been "very good."



Skelly Service Station is one of only three businesses located in Iron Gates village.

Senate tries to better state lottery legislation

Amendments will attempt to create more money

By Chris A. Clark
Editorial Page Editor

The Missouri Senate has given preliminary approval to an amended state lottery bill in hopes of bringing in more money.

It was the second attempt by the Senate at making improvements in the lottery during the 1988 legislative session.

According to Jim Willis, communications director at the State Capitol, the Senate and the House already passed a Constitutional amendment in hopes of correcting some of the problems since the lottery was approved by voters in 1984.

"There are two basic problems that we are looking at," Willis said. "First, the percentages are wrong. As it stands, 45 percent goes toward prizes, another 45 percent toward state programs, and 10 percent toward administration of the lottery. The real problem here is that there is not enough funding of the lottery itself. It is very tough to run a successful lottery with funding the way it is right now."

Willis said another concern of the Senate is the limits put on lottery advertising, mainly the brief disclaimer attached to the end of all lottery advertisements.

"The attorney general suggested that we put a disclaimer in the advertisements," said Willis. "But when you get right down to it, we are inducing people to play the lottery. We want people to spend money on the lottery. We don't need a disclaimer to make it all sound silly."

"All we want to say is 'Here's the lottery, and that's it.'"

Since its inception, the lottery has generated approximately \$125 million for education and other state programs. One of the controversies concerning the lottery is Gov. John Ashcroft's advocacy of earmarking all lottery monies for education. So far, the House and Senate have opposed the idea.

"Figures show that once Gov. Ashcroft

looked office and started raising ideas of earmarking the lottery for education, school levies and bonds were being defeated right and left," said Willis.

Willis believes that if all lottery money is put into education, people will no longer find use to pass levies or bonds since all lottery money is already being used for education.

"There is a real misconception here," he said. "Although the lottery has generated close to \$125 million, people don't realize that it takes almost \$2 billion just to run the elementary education system in this state."

"I think the amendments to the bill give legislators more flexibility to do what they feel is necessary with the funds brought in by the lottery."

According to Willis, the original bill brought before the Senate did not call for earmarking proceeds from lottery tickets for education. However, he also said the bill did provide for lottery funds to be placed in a special "State Lottery Fund" from which the Missouri legislature could then appropriate the money to specific state programs.

According to Sen. Edwin Dirck (D-St. Ann), author of the improvements bill, no less than 50 percent of money from the lottery will be targeted for prizes.

"I think one of our main purposes is to make the lottery more attractive," Dirck said. "Bigger prizes is one way to get people to become interested in playing the lottery."

Willis believes the ability to spend lottery money wherever needed is one of the top concerns of the Missouri legislature.

"I think the legislature feels it has to be more flexible with the way it spends money from the lottery," he said. "A lot of the senators believe earmarking is a bad idea. I think that most of the money will go toward education, but we cannot limit ourselves by committing all that money to education."



Legislators Members of Missouri's House of Representatives listen to the reading of a controversial bill. The current legislative session will run through April. (Chart photo by Sean Vanslyke)

Bill would allocate \$55,000 to Trail

By Mark H. Mulik
Managing Editor

Proposing funds for a "controversial" recreational trail project, a bill is working its way through the Missouri Senate that would allocate \$55,000 for the project.

The Missouri River Trail (also called the MKT Trail or the Katy Trail) would run from St. Charles to Sedalia along the abandoned MKT (Missouri-Kansas-Texas) railroad route.

"Those who are for it are bicycling groups, joggers, the (Missouri) department of natural resources, and just people in general," said Rep. Jim Pauley (D-Ashland), who opposes the bill. "The opposition is those who live along the trail."

"We felt the department of natural resources was using an easement for something it wasn't to be used for."

The amount of funding originally asked

for in the bill was \$108,000. The entire amount was "thrown out" by the House appropriations committee, but \$55,000 was put back in by the House budget committee. The \$55,000 amount passed the House.

"I failed by five votes to take the \$55,000 out," said Pauley.

Upon reaching the Senate appropriations committee, the amount of funding on the bill was again dropped entirely.

The \$55,000 was to fund maintenance along the trail and salaries of department of natural resources employees. Approximately \$42,000 of the amount goes to the salaries of two employees of the department, while the remainder is to go to maintenance expenses.

"We have this one-tenth of a cent sales tax which supplies money to the state parks department," said Pauley. "This is where they get most of their money. That expires in September of '89. It'll go before

the people to be voted upon again. We certainly won't have money for another state park if that doesn't pass."

A representative of the department of natural resources said approximately one-half of the proposed trail, which is currently undergoing planning in two pilot projects, would cost about \$900,000.

A court case is currently in litigation in the Federal District Court Eastern District at St. Louis. *Glasmeier v. MKT Railroad* was filed in December 1986 by a landowner along the proposed trail route who claimed his Constitutional rights had been violated when the railroad reclaimed the land from which it had formed a railroad route.

"We think all the briefs are before the judge," said Bob Lindholm, an assistant attorney general of the state. "It's his decision now."

Attorney General warns of 'gypsy' asphalt dealers

Problems with "gypsy" asphalt dealers—unscrupulous businessmen who offer consumers unbelievably low prices for repaving driveways and then leave town before finishing the job—have resurfaced in Missouri, Attorney General Bill Webster warns.

Webster said his office is investigating recent complaints about such "gypsy" dealers in the Kansas City area and in southern Missouri. He said the Kansas City office is investigating complaints from consumers who are believed to have lost nearly \$25,000 to phony asphalt dealers.

"We see problems with these so-called 'gypsy' asphalt dealers every spring," Webster said. "We're not surprised. With the recent warm temperatures in the state, these dealers are out hitting the pavement again."

"Our concern is that consumers don't become victims in these dealers' con games. We want to alert consumers of this problem so they won't lose any money."

Webster said door-to-door asphalt dealers usually use the following scam: "They tell consumers they've just finished repaving a neighbor's driveway and have some asphalt left. Then they tell consumers they'll repave their driveway for \$100."

"What usually happens, though, is they

lay the asphalt and then tell consumers it will cost thousands of dollars to finish the work. Or some dealers will simply lay black paint instead of asphalt on the driveway and then leave town with the consumers' money."

Webster warns consumers who are approached by a door-to-door asphalt dealer to:

- Check the company's reputation with the Better Business Bureau. Also call Webster's office to see if any consumers have complained about the company.

- Be leery of door-to-door businessmen selling asphalt under the guise of "I just repaved your neighbor's driveway and have some asphalt left," or "your spouse (or employer) contracted me to do the work; didn't they tell you?"

- Don't pay for any work in advance.
- Don't pay for work with cash; use a check so you'll have a receipt.

- Ask whether the dealer is insured or bonded; they should be.

- Get the license plate number of the dealer's vehicle.

Webster also urges consumers who have problems with asphalt dealers to immediately contact his office or the local Better Business Bureau.



Legislators?

Last weekend, high school students from around the state gathered at the Capitol to participate in "Youth in Government." The convention was sponsored by the YMCA to give the students a closer look at the political system. (Chart photos by Sean Vanslyke)

Missouri tries to reduce drug trafficking

Increased awareness in routine stops by Highway Patrol leads to more busts

By Rob Smith
Executive Manager

With Missouri serving as kind of a "Crossroads of America," drugs are regularly transported across the state. However, just recently the Missouri Highway Patrol has had some success in stopping drug trafficking.

According to Corp. Kent Casey, public relations person for southwest Missouri's 17-county district, recent arrests can be attributed to an increased awareness on the part of state troopers.

"Many times these people have been stopped for another violation," Casey said. "It all goes back to basic police training."

"When the officer is taking time writing the ticket, the officer is asking questions. He's asking where the person is going and why they were in such a hurry. Most people answer these questions. Many of the drug traffickers hesitate."

Casey said troopers are trying to shake an image the department has developed in recent years.

"Since the 55-mile per hour speed limit went into effect, we have been considered traffic cops," he said. "Missouri's Highway Patrol is doing more than stopping people for speeding."

During January and February, troopers confiscated 360 pounds of cocaine and 3,668 pounds of marijuana while making 241 arrests. Casey pointed out that one drug bust in Springfield resulted in 247 pounds of cocaine.

"All of this illegal contraband has been hidden," he said. "It might be in a suitcase. Sometimes it's just in a paper grocery bag, but the officer can't just check the contents for no reason. He has to have probable cause. He can look by consent, or he has to have a search warrant. Whatever the case, he has to believe something of a serious nature is involved."

Casey said the problem is not only in Missouri.

"It's a nationwide problem," he said. "The coastal states are having just as many problems. Texas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona—you name it. Drugs are

in all those places, too."

While many of the drug traffickers are stopped and arrested, Casey said just as many traffickers go undetected. He said recently-arrested traffickers have had their drugs ticketed for Cleveland, Chicago, and New York City.

"It's not as if all the drugs are traveling through the state," he said. "I'm sure some stops are made in Missouri. There's no way to guess where they go. I know we are doing a better job of stopping some of the drugs, but it would be absolutely crazy to guess how many get through."

Casey said the Highway Patrol is trying to protect its safety at the same time the drug arrests are made.

"In the last three years, we have lost three officers in stops," he said. "Some of these people are dangerous."

"The first thing we want to do is protect the officer. He knows his life may be in danger each time he makes a stop. He just wants to stay alive."



Bhalla leaves homeland to have chance to study

Native of India designs, exports fashion jewelry

By Julie Spradling
Staff Writer

Even though he didn't know how to speak English, Rakesh Bhalla came to the United States in 1985 from India to have a chance to study.

Rakesh Bhalla (Rakesh means "moon," came from a suburb in New Delhi. He is part of a close-knit, middle-class family with two brothers and two sisters.

Bhalla started his life in the United States in Houston because he knew other Indians living there. He felt it would be "somewhat of an extension of home."

Instead, he found that "life in Houston was too fast." He was not able to receive an opportunity to mix with the American people there.

He attended the University of Houston for one semester, but found it to be expensive. Bhalla also discovered he did not like going to a "big" school.

Before coming to the United States, he had many pre-conceived ideas about the U.S. Those ideas were dissolved when he arrived in Houston. Bhalla believed that an American's life consisted of the fun and adventure as portrayed by Roger Moore in the James Bond movies.

"I could just imagine myself in the seat of a Lotus with a beautiful blonde in each arm," he said. "I saw instead, men rushing down the highway on their way to work with a cup of coffee in one hand and a doughnut in the other."

Bhalla then began searching for a smaller college to attend.

"I needed to find an inexpensive school where I could get a quality education." He came to Missouri Southern in the fall of 1986.

In New Delhi, Bhalla was in his high school's honors program and won national awards in drawing and painting competi-

tions. He also was involved in many educational television programs dealing with general and social sciences.

After high school, Bhalla attended the University of Delhi with approximately 75,000 other students. He was a pre-medicine applicant (a one-year program in India), but failed in competition and left school.

After leaving the University of Delhi, Bhalla said he spent 60 days in the Himalaya Mountains "exploring myself and finding out what I wanted to be."

This is part of his family tradition, culture, and religion. Bhalla was born a Hindu, but later converted to Christianity. During the time Bhalla was in the Himalayas, he had with him only the necessities of life. He stayed at a mountain altitude of approximately 14,000 feet.

He started his own business in 1981 with financial assistance from his mother and brother.

"I design and export fashion jewelry all over the world," said Bhalla.

He puts out about 30 designs per month. He designs necklaces, belts, earrings, and bangles. All the jewelry he sells is hand-crafted by his family and approximately 60 workers in India.

Nirvana, which means state of meditation or elevation of the mind, is his collection's name.

Bhalla sells his jewelry to approximately 400 boutiques in the U.S. and in various stores worldwide. His buyers include some of the shops on Fifth Avenue in New York City and Sinugglers, a chain store in California.

Bhalla said the majority of his jewelry is bought by teenage girls (14-18) and women in their 20's to late 30's who are seeking a sophisticated look.

"When I see a girl wearing my jewelry, it gives me a real sense of pride," he said.



Rakesh Bhalla

Bhalla plans to receive a bachelor's degree in economics-finance at Southern, then pursue a master's degree in international business. He wants to become an international trader in the fashion business.

Education is a necessity of life, according to Bhalla.

"One who seeks education has to forget about comfort, and one who seeks comfort has to forget about education," he said.

Bhalla believes the experience he has had for the last three semesters will be the most memorable time in his life.

"I really feel that I have found my family in this school," he said.

Bhalla believes he "can always get help in any department and the administration is easy to get along with" at Southern.

14-year-old welcomes challenges

Gifted student believes faculty is 'very good'

By Stephanie Davis
Staff Writer

Gifted with an unusually-high IQ, 14-year-old Daniel Baker welcomes the challenges Missouri Southern offers.

Baker, a resident of Searcoie, has not received his education through public schools. Instead, his parents have educated him at home.

At Southern he is majoring in history, which is of mild interest to him.

"It was a convenience for me to get the adviser I wanted," he said. "Military science is one of my bigger interests."

"What fascinates me the most [about military science] is the challenge," added Baker. "Here [at Southern] there are all sorts of challenges in all different areas as opposed to being only one type."

Baker, who scored a 28 composite on the ACT test, outscored the IQ test—which measures up to 170. His actual IQ has not yet been determined.

In his fourth semester at Southern, Baker had a 3.87 grade-point average last fall. He is currently enrolled in 14 hours.

"I think Southern has a very good faculty," he said, "certainly an excellent library, but the administration is difficult to judge, although I think it may be average."

Attending classes with students older than himself seems to have "no special effects" upon Baker.

"I concentrate on the professor and the lecture," he said, "not the people around me, so I am encountering no problem in that way."

Baker believes the exchange between not attending public schools and achieving academic excellence has paid off.

"I did not feel deprived of the company of my own friends," he said. "I may have missed some important experiences, but I think I came out well in the trade off."

He said the only thing he keeps in mind while studying is "never take the grade for granted and never lose my cool on the test."

Baker was offered a Regents scholarship to Southern, but turned it down.

"I wanted to save the scholarship for a time when I need it," he said.

He takes a special interest in repelling as part of his military science class.

"Repelling is something I know I can do now and do well," he said.

He said classes at Southern are "very much different in format."

"I got wise to all the differences in the first semester," he said. "I was more prepared the second time."

Sterley manages to juggle school, work, bowling

By Chris Christian
Staff Writer

Only an elite few qualify to join the Professional Bowlers Association, but Brett Sterley accomplished this at the age of 19.

Sterley, a Missouri Southern sophomore, says he has always wanted to bowl.

"My mom and dad introduced me to the game," he said. "It's been a family pastime. I started playing when I was six and haven't stopped since."

A junior league program at The Plaza first interested Sterley as he bowled there for two years. He then moved to finish his junior program at Carl Richard's Fourth Street Bowl.

Much of Sterley's bowling success is credited to Carl Richard.

"Carl has taught me an awful lot," he said. "He's been very instrumental in the development of my game."

Sterley believes his interest grew during his younger years because of the general atmosphere of local bowling.

"The junior program and area bowling is more of a social sport," he said. "It was mostly to get together with friends and have some fun."

But at age 13 and in his final year of junior bowling, Sterley realized there might be more to bowling than just the entertainment aspect.

"I showed a lot of improvement that year," he said. "My average improved, and it looked like I might have something."

Sterley looked toward the professional ranks in his first year of adult league bowling.

"I always wanted to be a pro bowler, but at the time when I realized that it might not just be a dream was in my first year of adult league," he said. "I got out there and saw that I could beat a lot of people that it had played much longer."

In four seasons of adult league bowling, Sterley has been successful in maintaining a high average and receiving several honors. Each year he has been selected to the city all-star bowling team, which consists of the top five bowlers in the area league competitions.

Sterley currently is boasting an impressive 218 average in Tuesday league action held at Carl Richard's Bowl East, and a 225 average in league play at Carl Richard's Fourth Street Bowl. He recently set a city bowling record with an 816 series, which is a three-game set with a

possible score of 900.

Sterley, while bowling as often as possible, has many other responsibilities which take up his time. He is pursuing an economics-finance major at Southern.

"Southern is a real nice college, and it is very reasonably priced," he said. "It's close to home and has a comfortable atmosphere with quality people."

Sterley also works full-time in the accounting department at Tri-State Motor Transit.

"I really like the people there, and I've learned a lot," he said. "I plan on staying with them for some time."

Since joining the PBA in June, he has been working his way up through the PBA ranks by trying to score well in regional tournaments.

□ America/From Page 4

Vietnam to be a crime. When asked where I was from, they would not have heard of Illinois. When I said Chicago, they would reply, "Oh yes, Gangsters!" The U.S. was not the center of their world.

It will be interesting to see my classmates, to see how they have adapted to this coming of age. I wonder how many are the classical yuppies and how many have achieved the 2.5 kids, a cat, and a dog. I wonder also, how many have seen Venice. The United States, in a sense, has also come of age. Today Reagan is president. The cost of a new home on the East or West Coast can be over \$200,000.

Over 25 percent of the auto market is controlled by imports. There is no longer that tacit promise of a good job that will last one's lifetime.

This has placed a great deal of pressure on the current college student. Much of the students' educational energy is directed toward future employment. For many, life is becoming high school, college, and then a career, working the first five years to pay student loans.

Perhaps my generation's innocent ignorance allowed use of certain privileges. We felt that the future would wait, giving us time to experience the world. Reality seems to come much quicker today.

This is a loss for many students. The chance for knowledge and experience offered in college, like our youth, passes by only once, and quite too rapidly. So do the chances to gain the wider experience of seeing the world.

In 10 to 15 years, many of you will receive an invitation to your past. What will color your lives and build your character between now and then, and in turn color our nation? America needs people who have a global world view, who can see clearly, and lead confidently.

A poet once said, "See Venice and die." Perhaps he should have said, "How can you die before you see Venice?"



Brett Sterley

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Southern will face SMS today

By Rob Smith
Executive Manager

After winning four of five games, one would expect rainouts to anger a coach with a hot team. But Warren Turner is not bothered by the loss. "We need time off," he said. "We've been playing every day, and the players can use a break every now and then."

Southern, which had games washed out Monday and Tuesday, will play Southwest Missouri State University at 3 p.m. today in Springfield. Despite an earlier 4-2 loss to the Bears, Turner is anxious to play the NCAA Division I opponent.

"They're just like anyone else," he said. "I want to play them and all the big schools as much as possible."

Southern will start freshman southpaw Ken Grundt against the Bears. SMSU coach Keith Guttin said the Bears will counter with junior left-hander Darren Garrison, who is 2-1 with a 5.14 ERA.

"Grundt pitched well for us against Central State (Okla.) University," Turner said. "He did a good job, and we were able to win 8-1."

Guttin's Bears are 16-8 overall. He listed pitching as the team's strong suit and said he was pleased with his team's overall performance.

"We just got back from a trip in Florida," he said. "We went 8-5 during the trip."

"We have a lot of respect for Missouri Southern. We expect a good game every time we play them."

While Turner may enjoy playing NCAA Division I opponents, recent contests have pitted the Lions against smaller colleges and universities.

Southern finished 2-2 in its own Mutt Miller Classic. The Lions then hosted the Leroy Wilson Classic, losing only to Missouri Baptist (7-3). In Southern's six wins, the Lions outscored their opponents 71-16.

Many of those runs can be attributed to the play of junior Jody Hunt. Hunt had driven in 13 runs with 11 hits in his last 23 at bats going into yesterday's game against Kent State University. In addition to Hunt, Turner has been pleased with the play of freshman second baseman Tim Casper.

"Casper has hit the ball better than we thought," Turner said. "He's picked up some big RBIs. Both he and (freshman first baseman Dan) Rodgers have played enough games that they are almost sophomores at this point."

According to Turner, the two tournaments have already started to spark interest for next season.

"I've got people calling about getting in the tournament for next season," he said. "It gives some of the northern teams a chance to play early in their seasons."

"These (the tournaments) promote Joplin. They bring money into the community. It also generates interest in Missouri Southern baseball."

After today's game against SMSU, the Lions will play Missouri Western in a doubleheader Saturday in St. Joseph. From St. Joseph, the team travels to Fulton to face Westminster College for a twin-bill Sunday. The Lions will not return home until April 7 when they host School of the Ozarks in a 4 p.m. doubleheader.



Southern fan Leroy Wilson, who used to drive the bus for Missouri Southern athletic events, now assists the baseball Lions in various capacities. He worked in the concession stand at Joe Becker Stadium last weekend as Southern hosted the Leroy Wilson Classic in his honor. (Chart photo by Sean Vanslyke)

'Horrible weather' sinks golf squad

Cox hopes conditions improve for weekend tournament at William Jewell

Finishing fifth overall in the Missouri Western Inviting Classic, Bill Cox was disappointed with his team's performance.

"I was not pleased," said Cox, Missouri Southern golf coach. "We should have won that tournament. We were in fine shape going into the last day to win the tournament and just blew it."

According to Cox, the wind wreaked havoc with golfers the entire weekend.

"We had about 40-mile per hour winds," he said. "We had horrible weather three days, but I'm not making excuses. Obviously, there were four teams that did just to the wind better than we did."

While Northern Missouri State University

won the tournament, there was one bright spot for the Lions. Freshman Chad Huffman, Southern's only medalist, had rounds of 60-75-79 and finished eighth overall.

Freshman Boyd Downey shot two good rounds on the first two days of the tournament with scores of 74 and 73. However, a disastrous 92 in the final round kept Downey from becoming a medalist.

Although the tournament is over, bad weather continues to affect the team going into the William Jewell College Midlands Tournament in Liberty. Southern golfers were unable to practice Monday because of wet grounds. Cox said this makes selecting a team for the William Jewell tournament impossible.

"What we do before each tournament is play qualifying rounds," he said. "Normally, what we do is play three rounds and take the five lowest qualifiers."

While the weather affected last weekend's tournament, Cox expects better conditions tomorrow.

"We enjoy playing at Liberty," he said. "It's a nice course, but we don't prepare for a particular course. The weather varies too much to do that."

"The storms are supposed to be out before the weekend. I have to pay attention to the weather. My life depends on it."

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Western will begin search for coach

After finishing 12-19 during the 1987-88 basketball season, Missouri Western will not offer head coach Skip Shear a contract next year.

"It came as a total surprise to me," Shear said. "Last Tuesday (March 22) the athletic director called me in his office and said both me and my assistant, Bob Burchard, were gone."

As far as I am concerned, I was never given a reason for my dismissal."

Ed Harris, men's athletic director, would not give a reason for Shear's dismissal.

"It's not linked to any one thing," Harris said. "Those sort of decisions are made from within. I can't tell the specifics as to why he was dismissed."

According to Harris, a search for a new coach will be conducted. He expects to name a replacement by the end of April.

Shear said he was busy planning for

next season when the news came.

"I will come recruit on campus and had plane tickets for some other guys to come in," he said.

In 11 years as a head coach, Shear has compiled a 172-145 record. During his six-year stint at Western, his record was 88-94, including a 25-9 mark in 1985-86.

This season the Griffons finished fourth in the CSIC and reached the NAIA District 16 semifinals.

Tennis team adds 2 players to roster

With the addition of two players, the Missouri Southern women's tennis team will now be competing with a full squad.

"We were lucky to have these girls interested in playing," said Hartford Tunnell, head coach.

Freshman Kris McBride and junior Lisa Kolwitz are joining freshman Anna Rodriguez, sophomore Julie McGrew, junior Susan Walton, and senior Carol

Dentham on the squad.

"With six girls, instead of four, we will be able to compete in more matches," said Tunnell.

The team dropped its season opener 4-0 on March 12 to Southwest Baptist University. Only four players competed for Southern.

SBU is the strongest in the (MIAA) conference, so the competition was tough," said Tunnell. "We were able to

win 40 games in the match, which was a big accomplishment."

Tunnell is looking for the enthusiasm to continue Saturday as the team travels to Maryville to play Northwest Missouri State University. He anticipates the enthusiasm to bring a successful match.

"I've never seen them (NMSU) play, but I feel our girls are becoming more competitive and we will do OK," said Tunnell. "You can never be too optimistic."

Lipira will take Lady Lions to District 16 tournament

Coming off an impressive showing in their own invitational, the softball Lady Lions will look to continue their winning ways as they prepare for their first district action this year.

After a game against Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg today, Southern will play three games tomorrow. Saturday's action will be the Lady Lions' first of three more NAA District 16 opponents in Columbia.

After losing their first two games of the season, the Lady Lions have won nine of their last 11 games.

"The girls are doing great," said Pat Lipira, head coach. "I am hoping they will keep the morale high."

Freshman Julie Ruckman, who has hurled two no-hitters this season, has been the majority of the Southern pitching staff.

"It has been tough, especially on Julie, playing so many games in a row," said Lipira.

Ruckman has been the pitching post after senior Chris Tidman suffered a shoulder injury.

"Julie is really proving herself as a pitcher," said Lipira.

Southern hosted the Lady Lions Invitational Tournament March 25-26, winning three games and ending the 17-team tournament in a third-place tie. Southern was eventually eliminated by Central College of Iowa, 9-7.

We scheduled every other team in the tournament, said Lipira. "We totaled 51 hits in the five games we played."

The game scheduled Tuesday against Emporia State University was called due to rain. Lipira said the game will be re-scheduled.

Although Lipira said the game against CMSU is important, she is more concerned with the District 16 competition in Columbia.

According to Lipira, this will be a critical tournament because it will decide the top eight teams in the district. Lipira said three games each day makes for a "tough" schedule.

"It's sort of scary," she said. "Julie will be pitching a big load, although Shelly Hodges Garr has been working hard and will probably be ready to help out."

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Statistics are often meaningless

Regardless of what coaches, players, and statisticians might say, far too many statistics are kept in sports.

As a fan interested in many sports, I read everything from box scores to game summaries. Most of the time, the statistics I read mean little.

Take baseball, for example. If I want to know what happened, I look at the score. I might be curious who got three hits, who hit the longball, and who drove in the runs. Barely am I interested in who served as a pinch-runner or who went 0-for-2 and had little to do with the game.

Television statistics are even less valuable than those in the newspaper. Many times statisticians manipulate statistics to the advantage or disadvantage of the player. An announcer could point out that Joe Flanagan is batting .352, but only .219 with runners on first and third with less than two out in the seventh or eighth innings. By the same token, he could say 3-for-3 on the afternoon with two home runs.

In 1987, Minnesota Twins pitcher Bert Blyleven struck out 295 batters while winning 15 games. On the other hand, he gave up 46 home runs and walked 101. All I'm suggesting is that I can see two sides to Blyleven—the effective side and the side that watches the ball sail over the wall.

Football is just as bad at butcher-ing game plays and results. A quarterback could complete 10 of 12 passes, but the opposing quarterback might go only four for 10. While the results are swayed toward the first passer, the second quarterback's passes could have been for touchdowns. Meanwhile, the other passer may have thrown short passes that totaled only a few yards. Based on these statistics, you can decide which quarterback you would want on your team.

Statistics are abused. They tell far too much meaningless information. Maybe you find value in the fact that Joe Throwaway had a high completion percentage. You can have him. I want the guy who can make my team win.

In tennis, John McEnroe might defeat Boris Becker in the first set 6-2. The announcer could point out that McEnroe only had a first-serve percentage of 25. The announcer might do this to point out the strength of McEnroe's second serve. However, all it proves is that too much emphasis is placed on the serve rather than his overall game. Instead of praising McEnroe for his win, the announcer often gets wrapped up in his own amazement of how McEnroe won the set with such a low total.

Still, there's more. As the above is not included in this category, there are still other stats that do not attempt to tell you much of anything. I call these the who-the-hell-cares statistics.

In hockey, you can elaborate on the importance of the actual time the goal was scored. "Pat LaFontaine scores at the 8:23 mark." Who the hell cares?

In bowling, I don't want to know how many knocked the pins down. I just want to know that they did knock them down. "Pinknocker had an open frame in the seventh." Who the hell cares?

In basketball, save the shot chart for the coaches. The fans do not want to know whether the points were scored in the paint or from three-point range. Give me the score. Otherwise, who the hell cares?

Maybe someone can find value in such statistics. Frankly, such meaningless information seems to do little more than confuse the average sports fan. You have a stat, but it has no effect on the outcome of the game, who the hell cares?

Rob Smith is executive manager of The Chart.



Young fan Although she is too young to play, a Missouri Southern fan watches as the Lady Lions attempt to pull out a victory in a tournament they hosted last weekend. Southern fell 9-7 to Central State in Iowa in the semifinals. (Chart photo by Sean Vanslyke)

SPECIAL INTEREST

THE CHART / PAGE 12A

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1988



Oaklawn attracts visitors from across the Midwest

Larger purses enable fans to see big-name horses

By Rob Smith
Executive Manager

Although bettors might not put money on horses with such names as Zindelay, Shoo Shoo Magoo, and Sonuva Boosh, Oaklawn Park takes more than \$2.5 million in bets each day.

According to Terry Wallace, director of media relations and track announcer, the Hot Springs, Ark., racetrack handles more than \$157 million each year. Oaklawn is located some 250 miles from Joplin.

With the amount of money handled and the 1.2 million visitors per year, Wallace said the track might best be described as a "social experience."

"You go to the track to bet on the horses," he said. "That's the lure of the whole thing. We put on a show just like any major sporting event."

Oaklawn is one of the top five horse racetracks in the nation based on the amount of money bet during a year.

This track does very well," Wallace said. "We have to draw our crowds from other areas. In New York and California, there are more people that live near the tracks."

"We draw from a 500-mile radius. We

have people from Dallas, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Memphis—all over the region. Of the more than 1.2 million guests many arrive on tour buses that depart from surrounding cities. First opened in 1904, Oaklawn is the largest single tourist attraction in Arkansas.

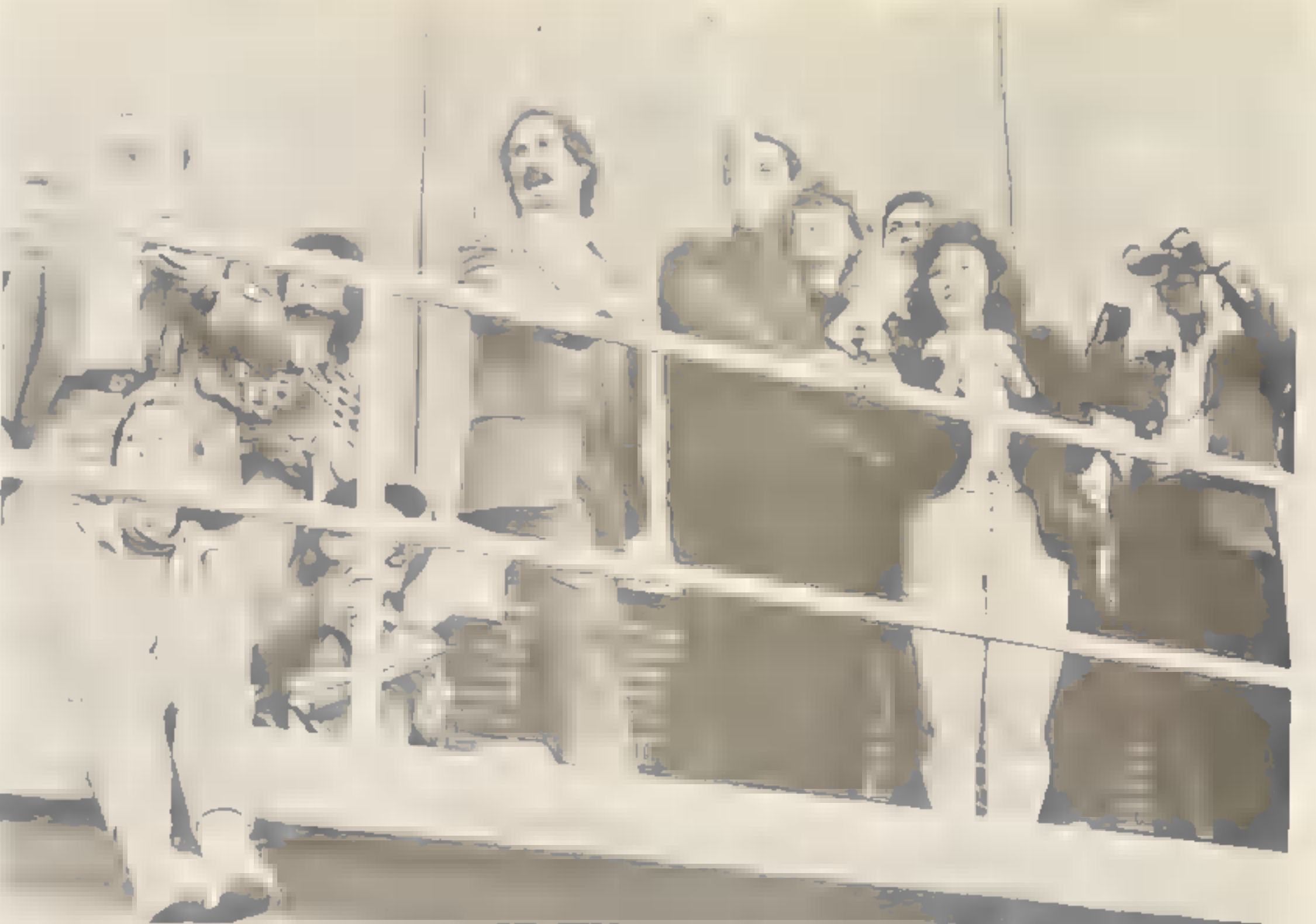
While many people return to Oaklawn each week, the horses are rotated between several racetracks.

"The quality of the horses has improved over the last five or six years," said L. Benton, a free-lance photographer at Oaklawn. "At the same time, the purses have increased."

"At this track, we get many of the good big-name horses to race here," Wallace said. "We have a lot of horses who are here. Sometimes it's a lesser-known horse, but one time or another the really good horses make it to Oaklawn."

You are not going to see the same horses each week. Most of the trainers won't run their horses more than every 10 days to two weeks.

Oaklawn's season began Jan. 29, the earliest starting date in the racetrack's history. The last day of races is Saturday, April 23.



Two horses run on the track. A studious crowd of spectators and a combination of horse and human dwellers outside the track. Owners and trainers inspect the horses. A better studies making a water down the home purchase an or entering the track.

Photos
by
Sean Vanslyke



Four former first ladies meet at symposium

— Page 3B



Equal rights activists ask for support from nation's youth

— Page 5B

Free Press Association does not want any restrictions on the First Amendment

— Page 10B

THE CHART

SECTION B

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1988

Negative, positive views of the U.S. Constitution

We the People

of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Electors in each State, for six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

Section 4. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

Section 5. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 6. The Congress shall have the Power to declare War, to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal, to raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; and the Power of Appropriation shall never be granted for a longer Term than two Years.

Section 7. The Congress shall have the Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imports and Exports, to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 8. The Congress shall have the Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 10. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 11. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 12. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 13. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

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Section 15. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 16. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 17. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 18. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

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Section 20. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 21. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Article II

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold Office for four Years; and, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall not be re-elected.

Section 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, and shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Crimes and Offenses, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 3. The President shall have the Power to nominate and to receive, and to appoint and to receive, Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are in his Power; but he shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Crimes and Offenses, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Section 4. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Crimes and Offenses, except in Cases of Impeachment.

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Section 21. The President shall have the Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for all Crimes and Offenses, except in Cases of Impeachment.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial Power shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour.

Section 2. The supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and of six Associates, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Section 3. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 4. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

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Article IV

Section 1. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the Power to regulate the Commerce with foreign Nations, to regulate Commerce among the several States, and to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes.

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The Carter Center in Atlanta is a non-profit, non-partisan institution founded by Jimmy Carter in 1982 to encourage the exchange of informed ideas leading to action-oriented policy recommendations. It focuses on many key foreign and domestic issues through on-going study.

About this section:

Much has been written about the Constitution. In September, when the document celebrated its 200th anniversary, many newspapers and magazines printed special historical sections. Because we did not want to duplicate what had already been published, we decided to wait and take a different approach.

Negative, positive views of the U.S. Constitution, published as a supplement to *The Chart*, provides new insights into how women can win their struggle to obtain equal Constitutional rights. We sent Brenda Kilby, arts editor; and Lisa Clark, campus editor, to Atlanta Feb. 10-12 to attend Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective.

The Carter Center of Emory University, founded by Jimmy Carter, served as the academic sponsor of the symposium. Rosalynn Carter asked the former first ladies to convene the conference, and they used their influence in securing the featured speakers and other participants in the program.

This section, however, is not dedicated solely to improving women's Constitutional rights. Other students wrote stories on unusual aspects of the Constitution. Everyone has read stories concerning the Constitutional Convention and the signers of the Constitution, so we attempted to look at other aspects. Elbridge Gerry, for example, played a major part in unifying the Constitutional Convention, but refused to sign the finished document.

The Chart presents "Negative, positive views of the U.S. Constitution" for your

inspection. You may disagree with the opinions expressed in the various stories, but that is just one of your rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Mark Ernstmann
Editor-in-Chief



Jimmy Carter, who founded the Carter Center of Emory University, spoke at the opening ceremony of Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective. The Carter Center was the academic sponsor of the symposium. (Photo by Brenda Kilby)

Women's leaders examine future of U.S. Constitution

By Lisa Clark

Special to The Chart

Remembering the past, examining the present, and looking toward the future of women under the Constitution of the United States, four former first ladies convened a conference in Atlanta Feb. 10-12.

Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective was originated by Rosalynn Carter, Betty Ford, Patricia Nixon, and Lady Bird Johnson to create a legacy to hand down to the future and to have women shown in history as well as men.

"We not only want to celebrate the impact the Constitution has upon women, but the impact of women upon the Constitution."

—Rosalynn Carter, former first lady

Work began on the conference in 1986, with plans to study the impact and influence of women on the Constitution and to remember and applaud the accomplishments of the women who have participated in this nation's history.

"We not only want to celebrate the impact the Constitution has upon women," Carter said, "but the impact of women upon the Constitution."

Carter said there was a feeling among the conveners that a gap existed in the celebration of the Constitution's 200th birthday.

This conference will be a learning process, she said. "We can only come out of it knowing more about the wants and desires of American women."

More than 1,500 persons from all 50 states and 10 foreign countries attended the conference. More than 100 scholarly papers were presented in 31 panel discussions and five "mini-plenaries." Arrangements were made to donate all the papers, as well as transcripts of each panel discussion to the National Archives in Washington D.C.

Topics which were studied and discussed ranged from the Equal Rights Amendment, affirmative action, to women's constitutional rights in Africa and women law

school deans. All nine of the women law school deans in the United States attended the conference, along with a representative from each of their schools. These included the University of Louisville, Loyola University, Seton Hall University, the University of Miami, Pace University, Columbia University, Georgia State University, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Tennessee.

The symposium was directed by Dayle E. Powell, who since 1984 has been the associate director of the Fellow for Conflict Resolution at the Carter Center of Emory University in Atlanta.

This conference is offered for American men and women and their mothers, sisters, and daughters, Powell said. "Those who have not only rocked the cradles but who have also written the laws."

Invited to speak at the conference were Barbara Jordan, former congresswoman of Texas; Geraldine Ferraro, the only woman to run for Vice President of the United States; Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; and Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman ever to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Also speaking to the symposium were Bella Abzug, a former congresswoman from New York, and Mary King, a civil rights activist.

Ten teenagers attended the conference as winners of a national essay contest sponsored by Avon Products, Inc., the major sponsor of the symposium. The teens were asked how they hoped women would change society by the year 2057. The essays were judged on creativity, content, and writing style.

Saying that the winners were all active in their schools and communities, Alix Mendes of Avon said "these youngsters represent the dreams and ideologies of a future generation of American leaders."



During the closing ceremony, several areas were identified as needing improvement, including getting more women involved in politics, help for the poor, better education, and more day-care centers.

"We (women) have to conquer the third century," said Bella Abzug, who gave the closing address. "We will regenerate the conscious of the nation."

Women won't be excluded anymore.

Women won't be excluded anymore.

Women won't be excluded anymore.

Women won't be excluded anymore.

Women won't be excluded anymore.

Women won't be excluded anymore.

Women won't be excluded anymore.



(Top) Dayle E. Powell and Rosalynn Carter hosted the Women and the Constitution symposium in Atlanta. (Above) Carter and Lady Bird Johnson helped originate the conference. Johnson, who served as first lady from 1963-69, meets with members of the press.



Smeal believes women may lose abortion right

By Brenda Kilby
Ann Editor

Dramatic changes in the makeup of the Supreme Court are due to the bicentennial of the Constitution, according to Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. "It's better to prepare for the 200th anniversary of our national charter," she said. Chief Justice Warren Burger stepped down.

As a result, William Rehnquist became the 16th chief justice, and Antonin Scalia and Anthony Kennedy, both former U.S.

Justices, were added to the Court. Smeal said, "Since *Roe v. Wade*, the Court has heard approximately 100 additional cases dealing with the regulation and funding of abortion procedures."

Ellie Smeal, immediate past president of the National Organization for Women, has expressed concern regarding the makeup of the current Supreme Court.

"We have a great chance of losing the right to have abortion," she said. "It will be interesting to have a Court hostile to civil rights."

"We have a great chance of losing the right to have abortions. It will be interesting to have a Court hostile to civil rights."

—Ellie Smeal, civil rights activist

Court of Appeals judges, were added.

As we all know, the Constitution ratified in Philadelphia on Sept. 17, 1787, was produced and voted upon by 55 delegates, 38 men, O'Connor said.

"The final draft contains no specific mention of women, although at various places throughout the document the faultlessly gender-neutral terms 'person' and 'citizen' are used."

Noting that 15 years have passed since the "controversial ruling in *Roe v. Wade*" which invalidated state laws restricting abortions during the first three months of pregnancy, O'Connor said this decision did not rest on the equal protection clause in the 14th Amendment.

"This decision, which is of enormous in-

terest to women, rested on a right of privacy which the Court has held implicit in the Constitution," she said. "Since *Roe v. Wade*, the Court has heard approximately 100 additional cases dealing with the regulation and funding of abortion procedures."

According to Smeal, Justice Anthony Kennedy's confirmation was the result of a gutless Congress.

"They were tired. They had given us their whole with Bork, so now that's it," she said. "They can't even muster a negative vote after that."

Smeal said O'Connor gives women a mixed vote.

"Not as bad as Rehnquist or Scalia, but not as positive as what I would like," she said. "I'm hoping that as her vote becomes more needed, she will give us more votes, because right now we are down."



Abzug (center) and Rosalynn Carter (right) visit with a conference participant.

Smeal said if "another conservative administration comes along," the courts will reflect that conservatism.

Bello Abzug, former Congresswoman from New York and civil rights activist, has this to say about Kennedy.

"His record is not good," she said. "I think there's obviously an effort made by Mr. Reagan to make it [Supreme Court] more conservative."

Abzug said sometimes individual members of the Supreme Court will act on their own, voting unlike people think they will. Abzug hopes O'Connor will reflect her pro-

gressed feminism in her future decisions.

The Supreme Court, which has one woman and one black among its members, is "somewhat akin to a fire department," according to O'Connor.

When Congress, the Executive Branch, or a state lights a new fire, we are inevitably summoned to attend to the blaze," she said.

But unlike a fire department, justice moves slowly. Despite the encouraging and wonderful gains and changes for women which have occurred in my lifetime, there is still room to advance and promote correction of the remaining deficiencies and imbalances."



(From right) Dayle Powell, director of the Women and the Constitution symposium; Rosalynn Carter; Sandra Day O'Connor; and two other convention guests in their seats.

Avon provides opportunities

Company has largest women's work force in world

By Brenda Kilby

Probably everyone is familiar with the advertising jingle "Ding-dong, Avon calling," but few are probably aware the company provided one of America's earliest earning opportunities for women.

Mrs. P.E. Albee of Winchester, N.H., was Avon's first sales representative (then called a "general agent"), and put the company's direct-selling method into practical operation, according to Alix Mendes of Avon Products, Inc.

Mrs. Albee was engaged by David H. McConnell, the company's founder, to sell perfumes to friends and neighbors in her community, Mendes said, adding that Albee also was encouraged to recruit other women to do the same.

In fact, he said, "Albee and the general agents she supervised were earning incomes well before women won the right to vote in 1920."

In addition to providing one of the first economic opportunities for women, Avon

offered flexible work schedules which allowed a greater number of women to enter the workforce.

"Avon is the precursor of today's 'flex-time,'" Mendes said.

Currently, according to Mendes, nearly 1.4 million women sell Avon. This represents the largest female sales force in the world.

Avon was a major sponsor for Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective, a major women's symposium convened by four former first ladies in Atlanta Feb. 10-12. As part of their financial support, the company conducted a national essay-writing contest for high school students, awarded prizes, and sent 10 winners to the event.

"The essay contest was one of the most rewarding aspects of Avon's sponsorship of the symposium," said Gail Blanke, Avon's vice president of public affairs. "We were pleased to offer teenagers this forum for expressing their thoughts about issues that will have an impact upon the future quality of American life."



Veteran activists believe future lies with the young

Women plan new push for ERA ratification in 1990s

By Lisa Clark
Campbell Editor

Some say the women's movement has lost steam for now, but the veterans of the fight agree the future lies with the young people of America.

"They need to do everything they can do," said Judy Langford Carter, Equal Rights Amendment activist.

"We hope to energize young people so they will want to help work," said Rosalynn Carter, former first lady of the United States, "and they will want to continue to work for women's rights."

Involved

"Join us," said Ellie Smeal, past president of the National Organization for Women.

Smeal believes this can be accomplished through student internships offered by many women's groups, joining women's groups, and starting more groups on college campuses. She sees a need to get more women involved in politics at all levels.

Many also believe the younger generation needs to be better educated on women's issues.

"Women and young people need to educate themselves about discrimination," said Smeal.

"We hope to energize young people so they will want to help work, and they will want to continue to work for women's rights."

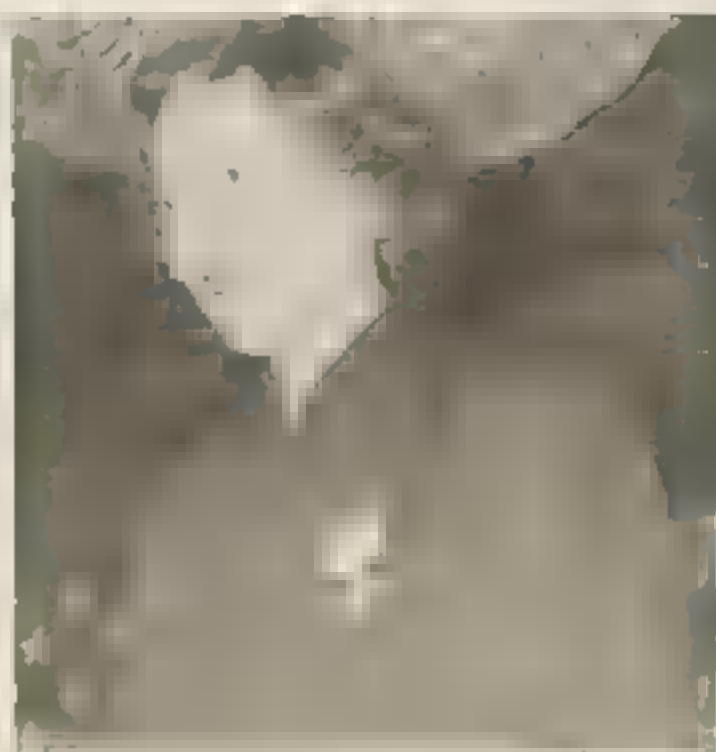
—Rosalynn Carter, former first lady

The veterans of the women's movement now are planning to make a new push for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment in 1990 or 1992. They realize to be successful they will have to get the younger generation involved.

Young people need to be responsive to the needs they will face," said Geraldine Ferraro, former candidate for Vice President.

They began to plan the next fight at a recent convention in Atlanta. The convention, Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective, was convened by four former first ladies in an attempt to get women together to discuss women's issues. Part of this conference was to discuss ERA and where it was going.

They agreed they needed to get educated about men and women's issues. They also agreed to work together to get the



—Liz Carpenter, civil rights activist



(Top left) Rosa Parks (middle) civil rights activist, Leola Brown Montgomery (second from right) mother of Linda Brown Smith, and Cheryl Brown Henderson (right) sister of Linda Brown Smith, were part of the Women and the Constitution convention in Atlanta. Brown was the central figure in Brown v. the Topeka Kan. Board of Education case. (Above) Rosa Parks addresses members of the symposium. (Photos by Brenda Kilby)

Liz Carpenter, assistant secretary of education for public affairs under President Jimmy Carter, believes civic classes need to be lively and full of what is happening in the women's movement and that young people need to learn to read newspapers. She also urges young women to have speakers come to discuss women's issues.

"At sometime in a woman's life, they'll be discriminated against," said Carpenter. "They (women) need the same chances as their brothers."

dividuals."

"There needs to be non-violence training forums to bring people together to meet and learn to love, not hate," said Coretta Scott King, civil rights activist and wife of the late Dr. Martin Luther King. "We want to develop a new leadership."

According to Leola Brown Montgomery, civil rights activist and mother of Linda Brown of the Brown v. the Topeka, Kan., Board of Education case, officials of the movement have a goal to direct young peo-

"At sometime in a woman's life, they'll be discriminated against. They (women) need the same chances as their brothers."

—Liz Carpenter, civil rights activist

At the convention, the civil rights movement also was discussed. Many believe the future of that movement also lies with the young.

At the convention, the civil rights movement also was discussed. Many believe the future of that movement also lies with the young.

ple and to make them feel motivated about the movement.

There is a potential for growth in all of us," said Lady Bird Johnson, former first lady of the United States. "Look at the progress we have made in the last 20 years. It is a remarkable achievement."

Laws give people reason to make change in society

By Brenda Kilby
 Arts Editor

Sex was an "afterthought" to Title VII of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act.

According to Beverly Guy-Sheftal of the Women's Center of Spelman College, the phrase "sex discrimination" became increasingly common.

"We began to hear the word 'sex discrimination,' which began to shape some of our own thoughts about what we felt was going on in the life of women," she said.

Guy-Sheftal made her remarks before a panel discussion during Women and the Constitution: A Bicentennial Perspective, a symposium convened Feb. 10-12 in Atlanta.

On the panel with Guy-Sheftal were Joy Simonson, a staff member of the U.S. House government operations committee, and Bernice Sandler, executive director of the Project for the Status and Education of Women—Association of American Colleges.

"Law legitimizes the issue," Sandler said about sex discrimination. "We couldn't have had this conference 20 years ago because there were no books on the laws that covered women in higher education."

Sandler said laws are important because they can be used as a tool by advocates to look into questionable situations.

"Laws give advocates a sense of hope, a sense of faith in the system, and a real way to begin to use the system," Sandler said.

Title IX of the education amendments to the 1964 Civil Rights Act was the ninth section, or title, in the education amendments that Congress passed in 1972.

"Of course, for all of us, it just happened to be the most important section of that law," Simonson said, "because it prohibits sex discrimination in programs of any educational institution or entity which receives money from the federal government."

Sandler said laws give people a moral

reason to make changes in society.

"Once you have the law, there's some people who never want to say they do it because of the law," she said. "They say, 'this is something we have to do because it is right,' and that is enormously helpful because it gives people a framework that says this is a legitimate area."

Sandler said educational institutions "begin to get a little nervous" when laws are passed, then work to develop structures on campus to deal with the issues.

"You begin to get an affirmative action officer, not always the strongest person on campus, but at least there's somebody there," Sandler said.

Usually these affirmative action officers begin to do more than what the law demands them to do, and "more important, laws like Title IX make a difference in the overt policy" of an institution, she said.

"It makes a difference in policies like that at the University of Minnesota that had no budget for its women gymnasts for athletic tape," Sandler said. "The women there were very fortunate, because the male gymnasts would save their sweaty, used, grungy tape and give it to the women."

Simonson said "back on the advisory council" a study was conducted called "A Half-Full, Half-Empty Glass."

"We found a lot of half-full things—great progress," she said. "We didn't use used tape anymore on girl's wrists."

"And a lot of significant things had happened as a result, sometimes things like the enormous increase in women in law school and in medical school."

According to Simonson, there also was a half-empty side.

Even at the time we did this study, about five years ago, we kept finding all kinds of discrimination," she said. "And I don't mean just the subtle kinds, [but] the illegal kinds."

Simonson said although improvements in equality for women in education wasn't

happening fast enough, progress was being made.

"We had hope until a most unfortunate development came along, called the Grove City Case."

According to Simonson, the Supreme Court ruled that Title IX restrictions on discriminations did not apply to an entire institution simply because it received federal money.

"It only applies to the activity, program, or place where the federal money goes," she said. "And that has been devastating, because it narrowed our beloved Title IX."

Sandler said the Grove City decision was made "at the urging of the Reagan administration, and we have lost a huge piece of protection, protection that used to be the best in the world, and is now not very good."

Simonson said the situation is "even worse than it sounds, because as soon as the Grove City decision on Title IX came down, it was apparent that this ruling would also affect Title VI, the section regarding racial discrimination in federal facilities and programs."

"It also affects Title 504 of the rehab act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicap and the aging," Simonson said.

As a result of the Grove City case, Simonson said a civil rights coalition developed—a coalition made up of groups already formed for the promotion of civil rights.

"We have worked together for a restoration of Title IX," she said, "a restoration of where they were before the Grove City case."

According to Simonson, the coalition effort was not an attempt to improve the law but to restore it to its original condition.

In the beginning it looked as if it were going to go through pretty fast, and the house was in good shape," she said. "But time ran out and the Senate was then dominated by a Republican majority."

Simonson said the strategy was to get

started early "whip it through the House," and then get it passed in the Senate without difficulty.

In January 1988, the House conservatives, which had become more powerful, decided to stop the restoration effort, Simonson said.

"They dug in their heels and a variety of amendments were continually being proposed," she said. "These amendments would not have restored Title IX to where it was. They would have put new strings on it, particularly in the areas of reproductive freedom, religious rights, and protections."

A civil rights restoration bill was finally passed by the Senate, Simonson said, but it was not the pure restoration that all of our folks had been working so hard for."

According to Simonson, what sounded to the Senate like a reasonable compromise was put forth by Sen. John Danforth (R-Missouri), which says "nothing in this title shall be construed to require or prohibit any person or public or private entity to provide or pay for any benefit or service, including the use of facilities related to an abortion."

The second sentence of this amendment, according to Simonson, reads "nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a penalty to be imposed upon any person or individual because such person or individual is seeking or has received any benefit for service related to a legal abortion."

Simonson says the meaning of this amendment to the act has not been fully determined, but "it definitely weakens the protection of Title IX."

The coalition is still working for a pure civil rights restoration act, according to Simonson.

[Editor's note: the Civil Rights Restoration Act was passed by the House and Senate in early March and sent to President Reagan, who vetoed the bill. Just recently, both the House and Senate overrode the veto, putting the Act into effect.]

King establishes center for social change

Before the Civil Rights Act 'black people had few rights which were guaranteed'

By Brenda Kilby
 Arts Editor

Before the Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964, it was a time in our nation's history when black people had few rights which were guaranteed," according to Coretta Scott King, widow of the late Dr.

Martin Luther King, Jr.'s message and meaning, and his philosophy of non-violent strategy."

King said this strategy can be applied to any situation at all levels of society. Since Dr. King's assassination, Mrs. King's life's work has been dedicated to building the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-violent Social Change, established in 1969

that Martin Luther King, Jr. was a man of action," Mrs. King said. "He worked to bring about change for the eradication of poverty, racism, and war."

According to Mrs. King, the Center has been working toward building interracial coalitions, as well as promoting Dr. King's philosophies through seminars, workshops, and training programs.

"We work with young people, teachers, community leaders, administrators, and others," she said.

"We bring people together in forums to discuss unpopular issues where they may disagree," she said, "because we are an agent of reconciliation."

Mrs. King said in order to create "the beloved community" envisioned by Dr. King, people have to be prepared.

"People don't just learn to love any more than they learn to hate," she said. "They have to be taught."

Currently, the King Center is planning a forum on women, the Constitution, and the civil rights movement. The event will most likely take place this fall.

"We are proposing the kind of action program that will help people to understand that Martin Luther King, Jr. was a man of action. He worked to bring about change for the eradication of poverty, racism, and war."

—Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mrs. King spoke at a press conference Feb. 11 in Atlanta.

"I think it is important to document the history," she said. "It is important to educate people for purposes of understanding Mar-

in Atlanta. In 1987, more than a half million people visited the center, which is a shrine to King and includes his tomb, his birthplace, a museum, and a church.

"We are proposing the kind of action program that will help people to understand



Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., continues to speak about Dr. King's non-violent strategy for social change.

Abzug wants more women to run for public office

Ferraro stresses involvement in political process

By Brenda Kilby
Special to The Chart

Bella Abzug, in her speech before the Women and the Constitution symposium said, "Law is the social instrumentality for change."

Since the Constitution was signed in 1787, people have been trying to refine the document, Abzug said.

"We have got to gird ourselves getting the third century with the big bang," she said. "Not the big bang of the second century, which was the atomic bomb, but the big bang which does away with it and puts the priorities of humanity, education, and health as the priorities."

Abzug, who calls herself a civil rights activist, has been a lawyer for more than 40 years. She has served in the U.S. Congress for six years and was the first woman in history to run for the U.S. Senate from New York. She also was the first woman to run for mayor of New York City.

"I am spending a lot of effort and energy into increasing the consciousness nationally and internationally of the need to have women as decision makers of foreign policy because that's where the ballgame is," she said.

Abzug, who originated the phrase "This woman's place is in the house—The House of Representatives," believes too few women have seats of power in the United States.

Part of the reason, she said, is that not enough women run for public office, and those who do run have problems getting elected.

"It's very hard, it's very expensive, and women have to be in the forefront of campaign reform laws," Abzug said. "You see when you're outside, it's hard to get in, and incumbents get re-elected particularly in a period of general disbelief."

The government has been exposed as being corrupt. We went from Watergate to Iran-Contra, and that's very disillusioning to people.

Citing the vast amounts of money it takes to run a campaign, Abzug said even when people get funded, run for office, and challenge the elections, to listen to them, it's still hard to beat incumbents because people aren't voting.

Ellie Smeal, immediate past president of the National Organization for Women and the founder of the Fund for the Feminist Majority, a political action committee to raise funds for women running for office, says women are not encouraged to go for the top.

"We are told always, start low and work your way up," she said, "but guys don't do that, they just go for it."

Smeal said women have irrational fears about running for public office, and these fears are the result of society's conditioning of women.

"Men pat each other on the back, they tell each other that they are God's gift to the people, and they go out there thinking they can conquer the world," she said. "We go out there thinking, Oh my God, we're afraid of this, afraid of that."

And we must encourage ourselves not to be afraid of anything, Smeal added. "All those things you imagine will never happen if you go for it."

The higher you aim, the higher you are going to go.

Geraldine Ferraro, the only woman yet to run for Vice President of the United States, said the election of 1984 was a wonderful learning experience.

"In running for national office, you have a chance to practice politics on the highest level," she said.

Even though Ferraro lost, she has two excellent pieces of advice for women who want to run for office.

"If you don't run, you can't win," she said.

And if you go out and work as hard as you can and you aren't successful, go out and do it again to beat him the next time.

Ferraro said she believes it is especially important, in this political year, that women talk about increasing their participation in the political process.

Politics in general in this country would benefit from a longer span of public attention, she said. Women and blacks and other under-represented groups specifically have the most to gain.

In order to make changes affecting women,



Geraldine Ferraro

constitutional rights, Ferraro believes the electorate must be educated.

"Voters still need to be taught that women are equally capable of handling foreign policy, national security, and economic issues," she said. "But the voters are learning."

With our help they'll get there, and we will be.

Bombeck, Carpenter promote American women's movement

By Lisa Clark
Campus Editor

Several people were active in the fight for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, including Erma Bombeck and Liz Carpenter.

Both Bombeck and Carpenter are journalists. Bombeck has a nationally-syndicated column, *At Wit's End*, and Carpenter

equality. When she was in New Guinea for a holiday, she was asked by native women to come to a meeting they were having in the hopes of forming a women's coalition.

Bombeck said, "It (the meeting) began with a lot of apprehension, excitement, and everyone was full of hope just like when we started our women's movement."

"We've been the voices for many women who couldn't speak for themselves."

"Your worst fears are really never realized and don't be afraid of the noisy ones (legislators) because they'll mellow out."

—Erma Bombeck, syndicated columnist

worked as a Washington journalist and held several positions under five U.S. presidents.

They have worked together in promoting equal rights for women.

"There is no room for the faint-hearted (in the women's movement)," said Carpenter. "I couldn't sit on the sidelines and watch."

Carpenter and Bombeck took the fight for ratification to state legislatures across the country and any place they could find. Sometimes it was a lecture hall, a street corner, or a large tent, but they keep going.

Bombeck discovered that from the American women's movement, other countries' women found the strength to try for their

Bombeck and Carpenter have much advice for women concerning their movement.

Carpenter said, "If you are a woman, then expect that sometime you will be discriminated against."

They want to stress that women cannot be afraid when they go out to speak for women's rights.

"Your worst fears are really never realized," said Bombeck, "and don't be afraid of the noisy ones (legislators) because they'll mellow out."

They believe it is possible to combine a family, a career, and have a concern for women's rights.

Carpenter said, "We both did it, and I



Bella Abzug (left), president of Women 4 VA, a national activist group, and Davle Powell, executive director of the Carter Center of Emory University in Atlanta. Photo by Brenda Kilby.

don't feel our families suffered."

Currently, the women's movement has slowed down, but people are working to make another push in the 1990s.

"If it's dead—it sure ain't ready to lie down," said Carpenter. "We are so close, but we're not there yet."

They also have seen many changes in the movement they believe will be large factors in its future.

"We've become a sisterhood," said

Carpenter "and we've become street smart. Carpenter believes women have cleaned up and are now dressed for success."

"I feel a growing sense of power in the movement," she said.

Bombeck believes society's feelings toward the movement are changing.

"The old views were that women were cut from the same mold, but now they see that everyone is different," she said.



Changes in system concern Griffiths

Pierce City native is Michigan's lieutenant governor

By Brenda Kilby

A 1934 graduate of the University of Missouri-Columbia, Martha Griffiths, a native of Pierce City, is now the lieutenant governor of Michigan.

I majored in English with a minor in economics and politics, said Griffiths.

She said the ability to read and write was a great help in getting ahead in politics but she is concerned about the changes in the political system which have taken place, particularly those concerning women.

There are more women going to politics than there ever have been, she said. I think what is happening is that both political parties are being destroyed.

Griffiths said at the present time, a woman can run for office but not as a candidate for a position in the various political parties, such as precinct committee.

The TV is really nominating the candidates for President, she said, not the parties.

In Michigan the Republicans are killing themselves trying to elect Bush, she said. I think that's true in New Hampshire also.

Griffiths said the political situation this year is unpredictable.

Who in the world would have dreamed that Pat Robertson would have ended up second in Iowa, she said. Of course Pat Robertson had a tremendous salvaging experience, a tremendous understanding, and people knew him.

Griffiths said another element helping Robertson was people's attitudes about the Reagan administration.

What people are saying is, we need an honest President, which obviously Reagan isn't, she said. There has never been anybody before who as President of the United States, sold products of the United States and did it secretly to an army that was trying to overthrow an elected government.

Griffiths does not think media experience, such as that furnished by Pat Robertson, is a prerequisite for running for President but believes it is enormously helpful.

"There are many more women going into politics than there ever have been. I think that what is happening is that both political parties are being destroyed."

—Martha Griffiths, Michigan's lieutenant governor

I ran for Congress in 1952 and was defeated, she said. In 1953 I sat on recorder's court in Detroit. I was the ex-ante magistrate in the first labor racket case in the country and I got tremendous press.

Griffiths said the press coverage she received was not on television but through the newspapers.

I was covered by every newspaper everything I did everyday, she said. When I ran in 1954, I was elected.

Griffiths said the press coverage she

received during the trial was extremely valuable in getting her elected.

She believes more young women should run for office, either in the state legislature or city council. If they are not going to run, they should work for other women who will.

Women can get elected if they will work, she said. You cannot be discouraged. You have to go back the next day, and the next and the next.

Women still are being brought up to believe they are going to marry and have a husband to take care of them, she said.

Some of the smarter women—young girls—are beginning to realize that that isn't

true, said Griffiths. One, you may not marry, two, your husband may not take care of you, and three, he may abandon you.

The only person a woman can depend upon, Griffiths said, is herself.

It's no time to learn when you're 50, been married for 30 years, and suddenly divorced, she said. The time to learn is when you are a kid. Get yourself ready to take care of yourself.

That's the only way to do it.

Martha Griffiths, the current lieutenant governor of Michigan, is a native of Pierce City and a 1934 graduate of the University of Missouri-Columbia. She thinks more women are involved in politics than ever before.

'Good provisions' have been added to financial aid

By Brenda Kilby
Staff Editor

Student financial aid makes up the largest piece of the federal budget allocated for higher education, according to Joy Simonson, a staff member of the U.S. House government operations committee.

Speaking before a panel in Atlanta on Equity for Women in Higher Education: Progress and Problems, Simonson said. "If you are on the college faculty administrative team, if you have a daughter or anyone else considering going to college, you know how important financial aid can be."

Financial aid programs, she said, were written in "what looked like sex-neutral language."

When we look at the real-life situation, we realize that equality is not always equal, Simonson said. "Women have had different needs."

Women's needs are not only different but

often greater, according to Simonson, who said statistics show they are twice as likely as men to be defined as "self-supporting," which means they have to contribute a larger part of their expenses than the men who are listed as their parent's dependents.

They are much more likely than men to postpone or to interrupt their educations, and I guess we all know why, Simonson said. "They get married, they have children, they have to support a husband going through school."

So what gets broken off is the women's education, and she hopes to go back later on, said Simonson.

The problems affecting women were brought forcibly before Congress in 1985 and 1986, she said, when the Higher Education Act was going through the reauthorization process.

I'm happy to say that the coalition that worked on the student financial aid was able to get a lot of good provisions into the

"The new law also allows for deferral of student loan payments for a woman who is pregnant or attending a newborn for six months, or adopts a baby."

—Joy Simonson, House government operations committee

student financial aid part of higher ed.

For one thing, the federal programs may now give money to part-time students and in some circumstances even to those taking less than a half-time load.

The downside of financial aid, however, is that only limited funds are available under the present budget restrictions set for the program, and it is unlikely that less than half the students will receive any money for education.

Simonson said another "interesting provision" is that equity in a home is no longer considered for financial aid applications by displaced homemakers and dislocated workers when computing need.

You can see how important that is to a woman who has been divorced or widowed, she said. "When you have a home, a home is your asset, and if the home is sold, you have to look for a new one."

need now allows for reasonable dependent care expenses.

This is important, because this may and shall include child care, she said. "The new law also allows for deferral of student loan payments for a woman who is pregnant or attending a newborn for six months or adopts a baby."

The best part of the changes involve women who receive welfare or aid to dependent children.

It used to be a catch-22 situation, Simonson said. "Where your assets and income were such that you qualified for public assistance, and you needed desperately to support your children, the welfare folks said, 'Oh, well, she's getting \$1,000 in student aid, so that's added to her income so she doesn't get welfare.'"

And you had to either get educated or eat and you generally chose to eat, she said.

"I'm happy to say that the coalition that worked on the student financial aid was able to get a lot of good provisions into the student financial aid part of higher education."

—Joy Simonson, House government operations committee

Jordan hopes the future is different for women

By Brenda Kilby
Ans Editor

Those who believe the U.S. Constitution does not recognize women as persons are supporting a proposed resolution in Congress that will officially recognize women as persons "with all the rights, responsibilities and privileges of full citizenship."

Prepared by Betty Hubbell of Washington D.C., the resolution states "the power to govern comes from the people—not just the men."

The proposal notes that women have stood beside men in "forging, preserving, and protecting this republic."

Barbara Jordan, a former Congresswoman from Texas, addressed this issue in a speech in Atlanta on Feb. 11.

"Women were not included in the Constitution," she said. "The rights and privileges of citizenship in the new country did not extend to women."

"They could not vote, hold public office, serve on a jury, tend bar, own property, or study law," Jordan added.

According to Jordan, the founders of the Constitution were not "mean spirited" and did not dislike women.

"They loved women," she said, "but had a very limited 18th century notion about women's role in the world."

In 1872's *Bradwell v. Illinois*, the Supreme Court upheld the right of a state to deny women the right to practice law. In the Court's opinion, Justice Bradley said, "The paramount destiny and mission of women are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator."

Jordan said the feelings about women

voiced in Justice Bradley's opinion was "very widespread."

"This view regarding the place of women in American life was and is historical, social, cultural, natural, and seemed to conform to the universal fitness of things," Jordan said. "It was this kind of view which is in part responsible for the exclusion of women from the text of the Constitution."

Jordan said she does not agree with the argument, stating women are included in Section 2 of Article IV which says "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states."

"Such reasoning is tortured, at best," she said. "I make the same statement about the Fourth Amendment and its due process provision."

According to Jordan, in 1971 the Supreme Court "decided that women are included in the equal protection clause."

"To this date, women are challenged to make sure that our rights are not ignored and that our participation in the life of the country is complete," she said.

According to Jordan, when the Equal Rights Amendment was passed in 1971-72, support in the House and Senate was "overwhelming."

"It appeared to be moving toward early ratification," she said. "I was a member of the Texas Senate at that time and all of our state leaders wanted Texas to be first to ratify."

However, Jordan said, the movement to ratify the ERA stalled in 35 states.

"Momentum stopped," she said. "Opposition settled in."

She said it will be "problematical" to revive the ERA, because all women do not support the amendment.



(From left) Barbara Jordan speaks at the Women and the Constitution convention in Atlanta. Rosalynn Carter (middle) and Sey Chavler (right) also took part in the convention.

"Those who do must respect the right of others to choose not to support ERA," she said. "Freedom of choice is not to be restricted to only those with whom we agree."

Jordan said the amendment, which reads "Equality of Rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by The United States or by any state on account of sex," would put women "squarely within the letter of the

Constitution."

Although she gives no odds on the ERA becoming law, Jordan is hopeful about the future.

"I do give great odds on the future," she said, "a future which has as its centerpiece men and women working together in common humanity, trying to assure in every turn that we live in peace and freedom, with order and civility."

Candidates need to prepare for complaints from activists

By Brenda Kilby
Ans Editor

Political candidates must prepare themselves for criticism, but in this political year, with so many candidates, there is room for more than just a little complaining, especially by women activists.

"The problem with politics, generally, is that we have developed a style dictated by political consultants, pollsters, and TV programmers," says Bella Abzug, former U.S. Congresswoman (D-New York) and civil rights lawyer.

"What we have is a whole series of plastic personalities who want to win without wanting to make honest and complete commitments to what they really stand for," she said.

Ellie Smeal, immediate past president of the National Organization of Women and founder and president of the Fund for the Feminist Majority, is "just plain mad."

"I think you shouldn't vote for any person, male or female, who doesn't have a commitment for women's rights," she said. "If they're not with you on family plann-

ing and abortion, they're not with you; if they're not with you on basic fundamental women's rights, they're not with you."

Smeal said a woman should vote her conscience, but if she does not believe she has been offered any choices, she should run for office herself.

"We need a new breed of politician," she said.

Former first lady Rosalynn Carter believes more women should speak out on women's issues, as Smeal does.

"When women become very concerned, or inflamed sometimes about women's issues," she said, "they develop followers and become real leaders."

Carter believes success breeds success where women are concerned.

"As women succeed and as people see women succeed, they develop credibility," she said.

Barbara Jordan, former member of the U.S. Congress (D-Texas), believes women have to get going now and not procrastinate.

"Our task is too great, our hold on the future too tenuous," she said, "to hang out a sign that says 'for men only.'"



Ellie Smeal is the immediate past president of National Organization of Women (NOW).

Press Association's goal is First Amendment freedom

Group opposes fairness doctrine, pornography laws

By Chris A. Clark
Editorial Page Editor

Absolutism is a big word when it comes to the First Amendment, but the Free Press Association has made total First Amendment freedom its goal.

"We're an organization for people—whatever their ideology—who are absolutists on the First Amendment," said Michael Grossberg, director of the Free Press Association. "It's plain and simple. There just shouldn't be any restrictions on the First Amendment."

The FPA, which has a nationwide membership of about 300, has been in existence for nearly seven years.

The FPA believes in total abolishment of the fairness doctrine, which requires broadcasters to pose both sides of an issue to its viewing public. The FPA desires the elimination of the Federal Communications Commission, which constructed the fairness doctrine and is responsible for monitoring television and radio broadcasting.

"We have been pretty far ahead of the media in questioning the FCC and the fairness doctrine," said Alan W. Bock, senior columnist at the *Orange County (Calif.) Register* and member of the FPA. "Our main purpose has been to raise the issues and make people think a little bit about the issues."

Bock believes the media has been ignorant to the problems facing them in the area of press freedom.

"You might think that people in the media, who relish freedom of the press, would have a keen understanding of the underpinnings of freedom and some sympathy for those in other areas of endeavor who find their freedom of action restricted," he said. "If you did think that, you would be naive."

Additional topics objected to by the FPA are the pornography laws and the laws that constitute libel.

The FPA also sponsors a quarterly publication titled the *Free Press Network*. The magazine is a forum for writers who explore

the limits of press freedom.

Randy Barrett, a law professor, wrote an article that deals with the problem of libel.

"The chilling effect that libel laws have on the press is the extra credibility that the mere existence of these laws gives to the press," wrote Barrett. "The victim of a publicized falsehood is twice victimized. Once by the falsehood and, again, by the perception created by the libel laws themselves that the falsehood must be true or it wouldn't have been said. After all, he or she could always sue for libel."

According to Bock, the FPA hasn't taken an active role in the filing of lawsuits against

restrictors of First Amendment rights.

"Right now, there are just too damn many lawsuits as it is," he said. "We are not as active as a group like the American Civil Liberties Union or other groups like them. The time may come, however, when we may have to sit down and decide that lawsuits may be the required course of action. But as of now, we haven't hired any lawyers or anything like that."

"We are just in the business of raising the questions about the restriction of First Amendment freedom and letting people know where we stand on the issues."

Amendment applies to states

By Anastasia Umland
Staff Writer

Designed to apply to state and local governments, the 14th Amendment has been the main force in due process and equal protection under the law.

"Without the 14th Amendment, the Bill of Rights would not apply to state and local governments," said Dr. Michael Yates, assistant professor of political science at Missouri Southern.

Lately, the 14th Amendment is receiving publicity on the basis of its function in dealing with sexual and racial discrimination. The amendment states that all citizens should enjoy privileges and immunities, equal protection under the law, and due process.

However, there is a degree of confusion as to the strength of these provisions.

"The issue of privileges and immunities has never been interpreted by the courts as it was intended," said Yates.

The foundation for interpretation and enforcement of the Constitution and amendments is in the hands of the Supreme Court.

A stumbling block is the 14th Amendment is that it expressly states these protections are for men only.

In 1870, Louisa Miner tried to vote using the protection of the 14th Amendment, but she was not allowed to participate

(*Miner vs. Happersett*, 1875).

"The 14th Amendment, in essence, did not apply to women," said Dr. Judith Conboy, head of the social science department at Southern. "It was not until 1919 that women won the final right to democracy."

The 14th Amendment provides the means to extend the protection of the Bill of Rights on a state and local level.

"The 14th Amendment specifically says 'no state shall make a law to infringe upon the guarantees of the First Amendment,'" said Yates.

The primary goal concerning the 14th Amendment is extending its protection to all minorities. A major point to be considered is the view of the court of women being dependent and inferior to men.

The answer for this problem lies in the idea of affirmative action. Government officials are working to secure the protections for minorities.

Reed vs. Reed, 1971 was a significant decision because it was the first time the Supreme Court decided women should have equal consideration.

"Sex was added to Article 7 of the 14th Amendment as somewhat of a joke," said Conboy. "But now it is serving as the main protection of women's rights."

The future of the strength of this and other amendments rests with the support received from the Supreme Court.

Gerry played important role in shaping U.S. government

New England man helped unify Constitutional Convention

By Lane Largent
Chart Reporter

Although Elbridge Gerry may not be remembered in the minds of most Americans, he played an important role in shaping the U.S. government.

Gerry was born on July 17, 1744, in the small Massachusetts fishing village of Marblehead. His father, Thomas Gerry, was a prominent merchant who owned several sailing vessels in the Marblehead area. Elbridge did not follow in his father's footsteps to become a merchant/mariner.

Elbridge Gerry entered Harvard University at 14, which was the average age for first-year students. While most Harvard students were inclined to become lawyers, doctors, or merchants, Gerry concentrated his studies on classical arts, ancient history, and political theory. After attaining a respectable position in politics he began working toward a new constitution.

Gerry played a major part in unifying the Constitutional Convention which was composed of several delegates who represented the original thirteen states.

Due to his diplomatic strategy, he was able to keep the opposing adversaries content while creating a comfortable atmosphere in which the delegates could assemble.

The Constitutional Convention delegates were divided into several categories such as extreme federalists, small-state men, extreme nationalists, and moderates. Gerry belonged to this last category.

Gerry attempted to be a middle-of-the-road nationalist, but at the same time insisted that states should be represented in a new structure. His moderate role in the Constitutional Convention was merely a ploy to keep the convention from ending prematurely.

At one point the word "national" was abandoned since it might have alarmed states' righters. The term "the United States" was then used. Wording in the Constitution was important because the use of a slightly negative word could cause the entire Constitution to crumble.

If it were not for Gerry's intervention during the Constitutional Convention, the Constitution may not have ever been written. Even though Gerry helped frame the Constitution, he never actually signed the finished document.

He had three major reasons for his refusal to sign the document: he had the fears of a large standing army, centralization, and factions.

His fear of large standing armies stemmed from the fact that any large armed force has the strength and ability to overthrow the government at any time. Gerry suggested that the United States should have a standing army of only 2,000 to 3,000 soldiers. The other delegates did not agree with this resolution and kept the army at a large and powerful size.

One way to destroy a government is internally. Gerry believed if too many factions or parties were introduced to the government, each party would compete against one another and ignore the real problems at hand.

Gerry first favored a large central government, but as on the armed forces issue, began to have his doubts. If the national government began to get too large, the smaller individual state governments might lose their abilities to exercise the right they were assigned.

Due to his beliefs, Gerry refused to sign the finished Constitution. Ironically, he went on to become a Vice President of the United States. During his second term in the Vice Presidency Gerry died of a heart attack.

Stamps honor original 13 states

By Dennis Divine
Chart Reporter

To commemorate the Constitution's bicentennial, the U.S. Postal Service has issued a series of stamps honoring the original 13 states and other historical highlights.

Beginning late last year, the postal service began issuing 22-cent stamps commemorating the document's ratification.

"They [the stamps] sold well right from the start," said Clay DeMasters, window technician at the Joplin Main Post Office. "We have quite a few collectors in this area who showed interest."

The stamps could be purchased individually or in blocks, depending on buyer preference. DeMasters said the previously-released postal cards commemorating the Constitutional Conven-

tion also were a popular item.

Stamps commemorating Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey were released in late 1987. This year, stamps honoring Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia have been issued. The remaining stamps will be released by the end of the year.

"It will be an ongoing process that will conclude on Nov. 15," said John Hopper, superintendent of postal operations at the Carthage Post Office.

Besides the stamps honoring the original 13 states, the program has other features that celebrate the Constitution's 200th anniversary. A booklet containing stamps that commemorate the Preamble was circulated, as well as memorializing the beginning of the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia, and the official signing of the document in 1787.

Skokie case proves anyone has a right to march

By Steve Hann
Chart Reporter

In 1977 Skokie, Ill., received national attention because of the American Nazi Party.

Frank Collin, a member of the American Nazi Party, petitioned the Skokie Village Council for its approval of his plan to lead fellow Nazis in a march in Skokie. Fierce opposition in Collin's planned march was quickly organized. Since Skokie was predominantly a Jewish community, a Nazi march would have significantly more impact there.

The Skokie Village Council eventually denied Collin's petition to demonstrate based on the presumption that although Collin's march would not be illegal, public sentiment was so strong against him that the law would be broken by bystanders who would see the Nazis marching and react violently.

Collin enlisted the help of the Illinois American Civil Liberties Union and filed a lawsuit against the city of Skokie. The case eventually reached the Supreme Court. In a unanimous decision, the Court ruled that the Skokie Village Council had violated Frank Collin's constitutional right to free speech.

"The Supreme Court affirmed that people can march and that you can't set up unreasonable insurance and bond requirements that make it impossible for people to express their views through demonstration," said J. Miller, executive director of the Illinois ACLU.

"It doesn't matter if the group that wants to demonstrate is favored or unfavored by the community," added Miller. "They have a right to march."

According to Judy Hellman, associate executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Bureau of Kansas City, the Skokie case provided a lesson in how not to fight fascism and extremism in America.

"The Skokie case pointed out how incorrect the strategy was to try to prevent the American Nazi Party from marching," said Hellman. "There was a similar incident in Kansas City shortly after the Skokie case. Our agency discouraged efforts by some groups to stop a Nazi rally."

The fact that Skokie is a predominantly Jewish community may have contributed to the hostility that made a lawsuit necessary.

"If you survey any Jewish community, you will find that they have an exaggerated view of the real dangers of Nazi marches and similar activities," said Hellman. "They (the American Nazi Party) chose an ex-

cellent city, Skokie, for a demonstration."

According to David Goldberger, professor of law and director of clinical education at the Ohio State University College of Law, who was Illinois ACLU legal director during the Skokie trial, the impact of the case has been tremendous.

"It seems to me that the decision has had more impact than I ever dreamt of, considering it was never decided on its merits," said Goldberger.

Some people have expressed the concern that allowing groups like the American Nazi Party and the Ku Klux Klan to demonstrate is a threat to national security because those groups would eliminate things like free

speech and other individual freedoms necessary to the proper working of a democracy.

"Protecting the rights of Nazis will not lead to the development of a fascist state in America," said Goldberger.

"The fear of ideas is stifling," said Hellman. "We must have faith in the people to dismiss fascist views."

According to Hellman, the Supreme Court decision in Skokie sends the message that the First Amendment works to protect everyone's right to free speech, even the rights of those whose views are detested by the majority of people in a community or a nation.

Bill includes formal apology

By Steve Hann
Chart Reporter

World War II was a troubling time for Americans, but particularly so for citizens of Japanese descent.

After the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, there was widespread distrust of Japanese-Americans. It was believed by many that Japanese-Americans were responsible for espionage and terrorist activities in the United States.

An executive order was issued which forced all Japanese-Americans to report to the nearest internment camps, or face criminal prosecution.

One man who refused to report to an internment camp was named Korematsu, and criminal charges were filed against him. He was eventually convicted and imprisoned for violating the executive order.

According to Elaine Elinson, public information director for the Northern California American Civil Liberties Union, Korematsu filed a lawsuit challenging his conviction. Korematsu said he was not afforded due process guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

"The Northern California ACLU represented Korematsu in a case that was eventually decided by the Supreme Court," said Elinson. "The Court upheld Korematsu's conviction in 1944 even though we felt there was an obvious violation of his Constitutional right to due process."

President Gerald Ford provided some vindication for Japanese-Americans who were incarcerated in World War II by issuing another executive order.

"President Ford issued an executive order rescinding the order that created the internment camps in World War II," said Elinson. "That order said that the incarceration of the Japanese-American citizens was inconsistent with the values of a free society."

In 1983, Korematsu and two others filed a new lawsuit seeking to overturn their convictions because of "new evidence and a different political climate."

"It has become apparent that some pertinent evidence was kept secret and other evidence used to justify the internment of Japanese-Americans was fabricated," said Elinson. "Perhaps more important is the existence of a different political climate now since we are no longer at war."

Korematsu won his case in U.S. federal court in 1985, according to Elinson.

Currently, there is a bill in both houses

of Congress that would pay reparations to individuals who were incarcerated or relocated because of their ethnicity. The Civil Liberties Act of 1987 was sponsored by House Majority Leader Thomas Foley (D-Washington).

"The Civil Liberties Act of 1987 passed on Sept. 17, 1987, the bicentennial of the Constitution, with an overwhelming majority," said Wade Henderson, associate director of the Washington, D.C., office of the ACLU and principle lobbyist for this legislation.

According to Henderson, the Senate version of this bill is sponsored by Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii).

"The bill is expected to reach the Senate floor in the next session, and we believe it has a strong chance of passing," said Henderson. "The legislation has a broad base of support among civil rights groups, including the ACLU, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the AFL-CIO."

If the bill is passed by the Senate, it must go to conference where any problems would be "ironed out." If the bill makes it out of conference, the final version will go on to the President either to be vetoed or signed into law, Henderson said.

"There is a strong chance that it will become law in the near future," said Henderson. "The [Reagan] administration has officially opposed the bill, but there has been some softening in their position."

According to Henderson, the key provisions of the bill include a formal congressional apology for the incarceration of Japanese-Americans, the establishment of a trust fund for research and public information about the injustices that occurred, and payment of \$20,000 to Japanese-American individuals who were incarcerated or forced to relocate.

"The administration's opposition has stemmed somewhat from concern that a formal apology for something that happened 40 years ago isn't necessary, that financial payment is demeaning when the issues involved are Constitutional violations, and that the economy can't stand the kind of payment the bill calls for," said Henderson.

Even though there are approximately 60,000 people who could qualify for the \$20,000 payment, Henderson doesn't foresee any serious threat to the economy.

"There would not be a significant affect on the economy because the payments would be spread out over a period of time, probably five years," he said.

Journalists rely on document for protection of press, speech

By Stephanie Richardson
Chart Reporter

The U.S. Constitution contains the law of the land, but to a journalist it is much more. A journalist relies on this document for protection against legal constraints of freedom of the press and speech.

When the Constitution was written more than 200 years ago, it satisfied the needs of a print society. Since that time, the evolution of broadcast media has presented an increasing growth of restraint.

"When broadcast came along, it was considered to be a public airway," said Judy Stiles, public affairs director for Missouri Southern. "It had a uniqueness to it."

Early broadcasters requested strong government regulation when radio was still in an experimental stage. Since then, there have been three major regulations that focus on broadcasting: the 1912 Radio Act, the Radio Act of 1927, and the Federal Communications Act.

The 1912 Radio Act empowered the government to allocate licenses and wavelengths. This first attempt at regulation had little power.

The Radio Act of 1927 was the result of a need for stronger government regulation. It was requested by broadcasters.

After this second attempt at regulation, court rulings nullified parts of the Radio Act. In response to this action, and in recognizing technology advancement, Congress established the Federal Communications Act in 1934. It is the present legal framework for broadcasting.

Changes have been made through amendments, expansion, and additional regulations passed by the Federal Com-

munications Commission. Regulations that are of importance to a journalist include the fairness doctrine, section 315 of the Communications Act, and staged news.

"Journalists argue about the fairness doctrine," said Stiles. "Some say we need it, and some say it is outdated."

The fairness doctrine required a station to devote reasonable time to coverage of controversial issues of public importance and to do so by providing a reasonable opportunity for contrasting opinions to be broadcast. The fairness doctrine was repealed in August 1987.

Provisions for equal political time are covered in section 315 of the Communications Act.

"A journalist has to tread carefully with equal political time," said Stiles.

The law applies to free and commercial time and gives precise regulations of the content. It states that candidates must receive equal opportunity in approximately equivalent time.

Another concern of the FCC which sometimes causes problems is staged news falsifying or recreating an event for a newscast. Creating or changing the facts may result in a refusal to renew a station's license.

As broadcasting has evolved, new regulations have been created and tested. Some journalists believe the laws are outdated or not applicable as they once were for print media. There are ways to make changes to meet the needs of the broadcast industry.

Stiles said, "I don't know if they would go as far as making constitutional changes, but maybe they would on a regulatory level."

Editor gathers historians to report on 1787 convention

By Vicki Deneffrio
Chart Reporter

With the intent to put the creation of the Constitution into the context of 1787 for the 1987 public, *The Liberty Gazette* has accomplished its goal and has received national recognition.

"We were the first newspaper in the United States to actually report on the Constitutional Convention," said Dr. Gary C. Mahon, publisher and editor-in-chief of *The Liberty Gazette*.

In 1787, reporters were told they would not be allowed admittance to the Constitutional Convention.

"What we did was to write as though we were reporters at the 1787 convention," said Mahon. "We went as far as to agree and disagree with things that happened and with what was said."

The Liberty Gazette was compiled by seven historians throughout the United

States.

"Some of our people have never even met each other," said Mahon. "We have six contributing editors. They include James P. Walsh, Central Connecticut State University; Susan A. Westberry, Illinois State

"I came by these people's names in different ways," said Mahon. "A few of us had gone to John Hopkins University together. The other names I just got through people I knew."

Westberry reported as though she was the

ington, N.M., started only as a single page in Farmington's local newspaper.

"Our first edition was on Feb. 25, 1987," said Mahon. "We then printed an edition every week. On Sept. 24, we had a special edition. This was the date that the Constitution was signed."

Because the authors wrote as though it was 1787, they wanted the paper to have the look of a 1787 publication.

"Because we wanted the paper to look authentic, the Compugraphic Corporation gave us the use of a special font called Caslon," said Mahon. "This was the special font that Benjamin Franklin brought to the United States."

Currently *The Liberty Gazette* is trying to compile a 24-page newspaper. This will consist of all its stories already printed.

"What we are trying to do is put all this together to give to high schools," said Mahon. "We have written to schools all across the United States."

"We were the first newspaper in the United States to actually report on the Constitutional Convention."

—Dr. Gary C. Mahon, *The Liberty Gazette*

University; David M. Head, Middle Georgia College; Tetty Engebretsen, Auburn University; James Riding, University of California-Los Angeles; and Jimmy Miller, San Juan Community College. Our two illustrators are Susan Willmarth from Hoboken N.J., and Nedra O'Brien from Farmington N.M.

"deep throat" at the Constitutional Convention. She used diaries and other books for her information.

"We all used diaries for most of our facts," said Mahon. "Since we are historians, we could also rely on things that we already knew."

The Liberty Gazette, located in Farm-

Vacuum encasement keeps historical documents from harm

By Dennis Dineen
Chart Reporter

Everyone is probably familiar with the Constitution, but few people realize just how the original document has been preserved for generations to come.

In the late 1940s it became apparent that the Constitution and the seriously-deteriorated Declaration of Independence were in need of permanent preservation. The parchment of the documents was endangered by exposure to light and air.

The National Bureau of Standards undertook extensive testing from 1949-51 in an effort to find the best way of preserving the documents.

"They determined that the best way to prevent any further deterioration was to create a vacuum, seal the documents, and fill it with helium," said Bill Brett, public affairs officer at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

Taken from the Library of Congress, the documents arrived at the National Archives in their preserved state on Dec. 13, 1952.

The encasement was filled with helium because of its inert qualities that stop damage ordinarily caused by exposure to oxygen. The casing itself is made of seven layers of protective materials that include an ultraviolet ray filter and sensors to detect any loss of helium. There have been no leaks in the 35 years of storage.

The Constitution's casing is held by a scissor jack. The jack is responsible for raising the document into public view and can be operated manually and automatically, and has a reserve power source available.

"It [the Constitution] descends into a vault," said Brett. "And whether in emergency or routine—it goes into that vault every night."

The vault weighs 100,000 pounds and is made of steel-reinforced concrete that is resistant to fire, water, earthquakes, and nearly any kind of conceivable disaster. A fire extinguishing system in the display rotunda uses halon—a nonconducting, evaporative agent that smothers a possible fire by interrupting the combustion process. Besides the vault's impenetrability, a sophisticated alarm system guards against

theft.

In addition to these steps, the preservation of the Constitution is monitored by photographic comparisons.

"We've paid the Jet Propulsion Laboratory \$3 million to design a very high resolution computerized camera that will take pictures of these and other documents," said Brett.

The equipment is used to make photographic comparisons of the documents over a period of several years to ensure that the preservation process is effective.

Only part of the Constitution is displayed to the public for most of the year, except when it is shown in entirety on its birthday.

"The public sees four of the pages year-round, except on Sept. 17, when the middle two pages are removed from the vault and put in place of the Bill of Rights and Declaration of Independence," said Brett.

Brett said the bicentennial of the Constitution has brought more people to the National Archives to see the document.

"We usually get about a million visitors each year," she said. "So there's a definite increase."

Constitution is 'designed to be applied to society as it changes'

By Anastasia Umland
Staff Writer

Preserving the rights of citizens and providing a foundation for government, the Constitution is as applicable today as it was 200 years ago.

It almost seems impossible that a document written so many years ago would still be as strong and consistent in today's society. The authors of the Constitution could not possibly have foreseen the growth of the United States. Yet, this document has withstood the everchanging needs of the government and its people.

"As a document the Constitution came from the generation of 1787, as a law it derives its force and effect from the present generation of America," said Edward S. Corwin in *The Constitution and What It Means Today*.

This statement stems from the importance of the people to have a voice in their government. Written by a group of delegates representing the people, the Constitution today receives its power from the people.

"The Constitution is a viable tool for a democratic government," said Thomas Mann, a Joplin lawyer.

The framework laid by the Constitution is the foundation of the legislative and judicial systems of modern society. However, despite the strength and endurance of this

document, it does experience adversity.

"The Constitution is not consistently interpreted," said Glen Gulick, a partner in the Joplin law firm of Hershewe and Gulick. "It has never been interpreted as explicitly as it was written."

"The Constitution and amendments are designed to be applied to society as it changes, but the document itself is fundamentally sound," said Mann.

In lieu of the frequent changes, the basis of the Constitution remains the same. The system of checks and balances to prevent a concentration of power is perhaps the most effective measure of this document.

"The judicial branch is very zealous in preventing the court from being infringed upon," said Gulick. "Since they are the weakest branch of government, it is important for them to keep a close watch on the other branches."

Several provisions have been made to insure the strength of certain rights.

"Nowhere else but America is the freedom of speech so strongly protected," said Gulick. "We have the First Amendment which protects this freedom."

The Constitution has endured many plans to weaken it, and many administrations have tried to remove some of its power, but this document has proved to be the only constant in the establishment and working of the American government.

Library sponsors bicentennial exhibit

By Vicki Deneffrio
Chart Reporter

Hoping to expose the Carnegie Library to more people across the nation, the library is sponsoring a bicentennial traveling exhibition.

The exhibit, which includes prints, maps, manuscripts, portraits, and cartoons recounting the writing and ratification process of the Constitution, was developed by the New York Public Library.

"Most of the items that we had were borrowed," said Susan Saldenberg of the exhibitions department at the New York Public Library. "Everything was authentic that we had."

Titled "Are We to be a Nation?", the exhibit is traveling around the United States.

"We have three panels that are going to different cities," said Saldenberg. "They all consist of photographs of the items that were

on exhibit at Carnegie. The items were dated from the Revolution to the signing of the Constitution."

Currently, the panels are in Los Angeles, Dallas, and Denver.

"We are taking the traveling exhibition to the largest libraries in the states that showed interest in our project," said Saldenberg. "The last traveling date will be Aug. 27, 1988, and the cities that they will be in are Providence, R.I., Chicago, and Oklahoma City. We had to choose the largest libraries because there were so many cities that were interested, and we decided this would be the best way."

A videotape also is shown, and posters and brochures are given to the public.

"The videotape is what we use as an introduction to the exhibition," said Saldenberg. "It is about Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, and another delegate from Connecticut."